

Official Organ of the United Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper
Merged With TNT Magazine



Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

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Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, October 6, 1932

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INSULLS FACING ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT AND LARCENY

DEMOCRATS JEER AT HOOVER PLEA TO IOWA FARMER

Leaders Declare "Same Old Stuff" Falls On Deaf Ears

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The broadside fired at the Democrats by President Hoover in his speech at Des Moines, Ia., brought an enthusiastic response from the Republicans, but only jeers from the Democratic ranks.

While the Republicans rushed forth with claims that the President had greatly improved his chances for re-election with his farm program, Democratic spokesmen asserted that any gains made by the news from Albany that Al Smith and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt had ended their political feud.

Democratic leaders said it was "the same old stuff," and that a canvass of sentiment disclosed the President's plea in his own and his party's behalf fell on deaf ears.

Senators Claude A. Swanson

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INVESTMENT FIRM PREXY ARRESTED

Two Other Officials Of
Company Also Face
Fraud Trial

CHICAGO, Ill.—Harold L. Stuart, president of Halsey, Stuart & Co., nationally known investment banking concern that has rivaled the house of Morgan in the underwriting of bonds, yesterday surrendered at the federal building and was served with a warrant charging use of the mails to defraud.

Stuart and two other Chicago officials of the company, E. Hill Leith and Daniel Upp, posted bail of \$5,000 each in United States "baby bonds" for appearance when wanted at the present term of federal court at Milwaukee, where the indictment was voted. The defendants waived removal hearing before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker.

Deputy Marshall Robert Duke-low took the defendants into the marshal's back room, where a ceremony was made of taking the fingerprints of Stuart. His impeccable brown ensemble, set off by a fresh gardenia, was something rarely seen there among the colored dope peddlers and Sicilian alky cookers. Until recently fingerprints were not taken until defendants were convicted, but a new regulation requires this procedure upon indictment and arrest. Mr. Stuart did

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Farmers Stage Their Own Parade



(Acme Photo)

Scene during parade of members of Farm Holiday association in Des Moines, Ia., on Tuesday at the same time that President Hoover was being welcomed to city. The farm parade carried banners calling attention to low prices and poor farm conditions.

GARNER ANSWERS HOOVER CHARGES

Speaker Says Hoover's
New Pledges Open
To Question

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Answering the charges made against him in President Hoover's Des Moines speech, Speaker John N. Garner, Democratic vice presidential nominee, Wednesday defended the Garner relief and construction bill which President Hoover vetoed with the announcement that it was a "pork barrel measure" and one putting the government into the pawn brokerage business. Mr. Garner insisted that it was unfair for the Reconstruction Finance corporation to limit its loans to banks, insurance companies, and other "select" institutions. Farmers and home owners with acceptable collateral, he said, should be equally entitled to federal loans.

Mr. Garner again assailed the President on the tariff, and concerning Mr. Hoover's promises of future action the Democratic vice presidential nominee said: "Offering no apologies, I say with all the emphasis at my command that if we judge the promises he now makes in the light of those he has made and failed to fulfill, either his sincerity or his ability to make good his latest pledges is seriously open to question."

Relief Sought For 1,150,000 Jobless In New York City

NEW YORK—There are in New York today 1,150,000 persons out of work—over one-third of the working population of the city—declares William Hodson, executive director of the welfare council, to making public an estimate prepared for the executive committee of the council.

Mr. Hodson points out that an expenditure of \$4,000,000 monthly for relief is insufficient to cope with the mounting tide of destitution and calls for public and private appropriations of \$6,000,000 a month.

SMITH ENDS FEUD WITH ROOSEVELT

SMITH ENDS FEUD—14—
ALBANY, N. Y.—Joy reigned in the governor's mansion today as Franklin D. Roosevelt measured the effects of the drubbing he had given Tammany Hall and of the handshake he had joined in with Al Smith.

That handshake, taking place Tuesday night before 10,000 hysterical onlookers at the Democratic state convention in this city, is reckoned by the Roosevelt managers to be worth more than a million votes to the governor.

TROOPS SENT TO FARMINGTON, ILL.

Detachment Rushed To
Put Down Wild Riot
By Mine Pickets

CANTON, Ill.—A detachment of state troops was rushed to Farmington, 12 miles north of here, late Wednesday night when more than 1,000 mine pickets staged a threatening and wild demonstration in Farmington streets.

The troops received a taste of the demonstration when they passed through the town in busses from Peoria to join the militia already here. Dozens of the pickets tried to barricade passage, but fell back when the troopers threatened action. The detachment is part of Company E of the 130th Illinois National Guard.

This company was ordered to Canton earlier in the day by Col. Robert W. Davis. Until its arrival, Company F had been alone to cover an area of more than 20 square miles in which there are four or five mines, at all of which disorder has either occurred or threatened. The additional support was requested by Maj. J. D. Wansbrough, following the opening of the large Traux-Traer strip mine at St. David, 5 miles south of here.

Progressive miners have announced they would prevent the

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SWANSON URGES EXTRADITION OF UTILITY LOOTERS

Brothers In Paris And
Toronto Expected
To Resist

CHICAGO, Ill.—A specially chartered plane swooped down in Toronto after a hundred-mile-an-hour race from Chicago with an assistant state's attorney and two police sergeants.

Martin J. Insull, cause of the hastily planned flight, races from the little town of Orillia to Toronto for an all-day parley with lawyers, including Eli M. Aaron of Chicago; then speeds back to Orillia by motor, eluding the Chicago officers.

Samuel Insull, once the Middle West's czar of light and power, slips mysteriously from his Paris hotel with his son, Samuel Jr., after asking newspaper men to call for a statement, and is still missing twelve hours later.

Such was the far-flung action yesterday in the fast moving drama that has filled the inquiry.

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NEW POSTOFFICES FOR 222 CITIES

Five Of Projects Under
Relief Act Named
For Iowa

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A list of 227 public building projects, all but five of which are for post-offices, was announced by the treasury and postoffice departments Wednesday.

The construction is to be carried out under the terms of the relief act which allocated 100 million dollars of the 322 million appropriated for public works to the treasury department for public buildings. The amount to be expended was later cut to 85 millions by a ruling made under the economy act.

With the 41 projects announced on Sept. 10, Wednesday's list brings the total number of buildings to be constructed by the treasury under the relief act to 268. All except 12 are postoffices.

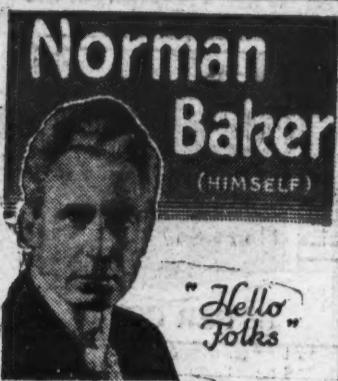
With few exceptions the building projects announced Wednesday are limited in cost to \$100,000 each. The earlier list contained buildings to cost about \$300,000 each.

A number of smaller projects, it was announced, still remains to be passed upon.

Out of the 227 projects announced Wednesday 150 will go to towns and cities where the postoffice is housed in rented quarters the lease of which ex-

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



SWANSON URGES EXTRADITION OF UTILITY LOOTERS

Brothers In Paris And Toronto Expected To Resist

(Continued from page One)

TEAMWORK—I will appreciate it from all of my Iowa friends—if they will write to my headquarters in Muscatine, ask for a supply of my campaign literature and distribute it in their community—I have some nice tack cards, window cards, booklets and stickers—let's all get together for one big campaign—I am tied up here in Mexico in the final construction work on XENT, the world's largest radio station, and cannot get away for the Iowa campaign in person—therefore must trust to my friends.

I PROMISE—if elected Governor of Iowa to work my hardest for an extension of time on all farm taxes, also on homes, and to make homes tax-free—both rural and city—it can be done by the right economy in state administration.

FARMERS—here's something to think about—on Page 11 you will find a press dispatch about farm taxes increasing from 41 cents an acre to \$1.02—all during Hoover's administration and under the control of that "grand old party" which has dominated you for 48 years in Iowa—use your head when you vote in November—keep the names of Turner and Fletcher in your mind when you go into the voting booth Nov. 8 so you won't forget to kick them out and help yourself by so doing—too much of a good thing is too much.

TURNER'S Income Tax—all little Danny thinks of is no more higher taxes and cut off some we already have—I am afraid Dan will not get very far with his TAX, TAX, TAX until it hurts ideas—what we do need in Iowa is one place where a fellow can go after being chased by the tax collectors all day—so he won't be bothered—that is TAX-FREE HOMES.

ROOSEVELT—there is none better for the national ticket this year—Hoover surely cannot secure enough votes to put him back in the White House to serve the Wall Street gang, Mellon and Morgan any longer—if the people do vote for him—they will have to take what comes and quit their grumbling.

U. A. SCREECHFIELD of Davenport—should be your man for Attorney General of Iowa—he is on the Farmer-Labor ticket and is a mighty fine fellow with the interests of the farmers, laborers and common folks at heart.

ROY HARROP of Council Bluffs cannot be beat for a good, hustling, fearless and courageous United States Senator—he is also on the Farmer-Labor ticket—VOTE FOR HIM!

BOOKHART would have done much better had he run on the Farmer-Labor ticket—vote 'er straight—it will give you an administration different from anything you ever had—we surely have had enough of the 48 years of solid intrenchment and if you elect Turner and Fletcher this year—you WILL HAVE 50 YEARS OF IT—a half century is 48 years too much.

DAD—poor little tot—one of our workmen had his two children out to a nearby ranch—near XENT—he was working for us—the children—3 and 9 years old—were at home—a rattler bit both of them—the little tots not knowing much about rattlers did not mention it to Daddy or Mama until the next day—when I went out to the ranch in the morning one of the workers came to me and asked for a loan of Ten Pesos—when he told me

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Indicted On Charges Of Embezzlement



(Acme Photo)
Samuel Insull, utilities magnate, who, with his brother, Martin, was indicted in Chicago on Tuesday on charges of embezzlement and larceny growing out of the manipulation of brokerage accounts.

Support These Candidates With Votes On November 8!

Here are the Farmer-Labor candidates for state offices and the United States senate in the election to be held on November 8. Support them!

For Governor:

NORMAN G. BAKER OF MUSCATINE

For Lieutenant-Governor:

CHARLES A. ALDRICH OF KNOXVILLE

For Secretary of State:

AXEL ANDERSON OF MELCHER

For Auditor of State:

CAROLINE DUNHAM OF COUNCIL BLUFFS

For Attorney-General:

U. A. SCREECHFIELD OF DAVENPORT

For Railroad Commissioner:

GEORGE FICKLEN OF COUNCIL BLUFFS

For State Treasurer:

A. L. SHEDENHELM OF LADORA

For Secretary of Agriculture:

E. A. SICKLER OF MADRID

For United States Senator:

ROY M. HARROP OF COUNCIL BLUFFS

DEMOCRATS JEER AT HOOVER PLEA TO IOWA FARMER

Leaders Declare "Same Old Stuff" Falls On Deaf Ears

(Continued from page One)

(Dem., Va.) and Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.) led the attack on Hoover's twelve point program uttered at Des Moines. Representative Joseph W. Byrns (Dem., Tenn.) also agreed that the speech would have no material effect.

"President Hoover's speech is overshadowed by the harmony of the Albany convention," said Senator Swanson, "and the reunion of Gov. Roosevelt and former Gov. Smith."

Senator Harrison referred to the President's speech as "the cry of a drowning man."

"It was highly partisan," he added, "a contortion of facts and weasel promises. His reference to Republican loyalty in the face of his own wavering republicanism until his ambition reached for a political plum was amusing. The farmers of the west know that President Hoover's administration has not been friendly to them."

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Montana Democrat, said "I am wondering how profound is the impression made upon the Iowa farmers by this exposition by the President of his theory that their troubles all originated with the collapse in Austria. It does not seem to have dawned upon him that agriculture never recovered from the depression of 1920-22 despite three tariff acts since it set it, but, on the contrary, has gone from bad to worse."

"Tighten up your belt and wait for dinner time was the substance of President Hoover's advice to farmers," said Henry T. Rainey of Illinois.

TROOPS SENT TO FARMINGTON, ILL.

(Continued from page one)

mine's operation. Similar threats were voiced in regard to the Dorothel mine near Farmington. At no time, however, did any serious overt acts occur. Throughout Fulton county scores of special deputy sheriffs have been patrolling the mining regions to preserve order. Many deputies are assigned here.

Several kidnaping threats have been received here.

What's In A Name?

Samuel Askinass resides at Springfield, Mass. Green Spotts and Pearl Buttons live in Madison, Ind.

Walter H. Carrier does that for the R. F. D. at Stuarts Draft, Va. Thomas M. Holdcraft is a pilot at the Central Airport, Camden, N. J.

"Planissimo" by Phil Strong was published in the Saturday Evening Post recently.

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OVERCOATS \$15**

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COAT
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Phone 319

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We Are Authorized Dealers for

Willard Batteries and Battery Service — Atlas Tires with Standard Oil company's insurance and guarantees.

FIRST CLASS AUTO REPAIR AND IGNITION WORK

Lord Service Station

Wm. R. Lord, Manager

Seldon Crow, Battery and Tire Dept.
Elmer Yeater, Mechanical Repair Dept.

317 Mulberry Ave.

Phone 94

NEW POSTOFFICES FOR 222 CITIES

Five Of Projects Under Relief Act Named For Iowa

(Continued from page one)
pires prior to July 1, 1934. The relief act required that preference be given to such cases.

Six of the proposed postoffices will be built in Illinois at Fairfield, Jacksonville, Libertyville, Monticello, St. Charles and Urbana. Six will go to Indiana at Angola, Crown Point, Hartford City, Lawrenceburg, Union City and Sullivan; nine to Michigan at Allegan, Fremont, Gladstone, Hancock, Monroe, Negaunee, Plymouth, St. Johns and Zeeland; five to Iowa at Clinton, Hampton, Osage, Sac City and Storm Lake, and eight to Wisconsin at Berlin, Cudahy, Eau Claire, Jefferson, Kaukauna, Rice Lake, Richland Center and White Water.

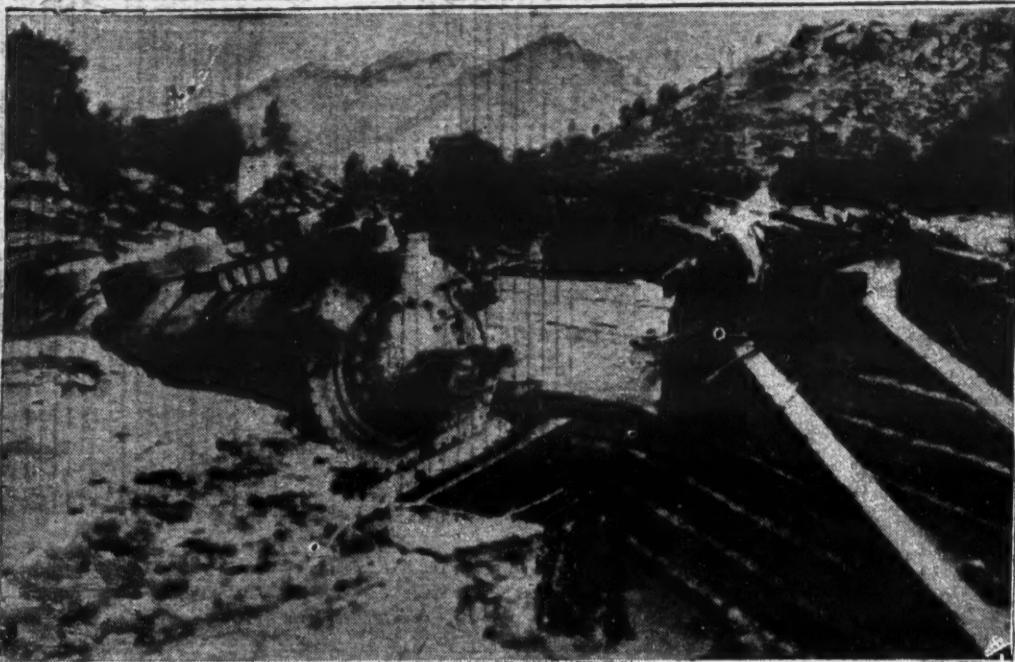
New York, with 24 projects assigned to it, and Pennsylvania, with 23, are to draw the largest number of buildings. California is assigned 17 projects. New Jersey and Ohio are to get 14 each, and Massachusetts receives 12.

The number of projects allotted other states in Wednesday's list are as follows: Texas, 9; Minnesota and Missouri, 6; Florida, Kansas and New Hampshire, 5; North Carolina, 4; Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Washington, 3; Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia and West Virginia, 2; Arizona, Delaware, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming and Alaska, 1.

Of these the five nonpostoffice buildings are a marine hospital at Boston, a quarantine station at Baltimore and border stations at Calais, Me.; North Troy, Vt., and Laurier, Wash.

EVOLUTION OF SHIPS
A special exhibition of primitive rafts and canoes was recently held in London. They were designed to illustrate the successive developments by which these primitive craft have given rise to the built boats of modern Europe. About forty models and sixty illuminated photo-transparencies showing native canoes in actual use were placed in the entrance hall of the museum. Items of special interest included a comparison between the method used by the ancient Egyptians in boat-building and that still employed in the almost exactly similar boats of the Ganges; also a suggestion as to the origin of the Chinese sampan as a development from the catamaran of the Madras coast.

Flood Waters Hurl Locomotive Into Canyon



(Acme Photo)

A locomotive of freight train which was swept from railroad tracks at Woodford, Cal., after cloud-burst flooded narrow Tehachapi pass, causing loss of many lives.

Detective Reveals Gangland Has Its Own Medical Corps

Chicago Doctors High In Profession On Chief's List

CHICAGO, Ill.—Revolvers blaze as police and bandits fight a running battle. Later the gunmen's car is found, bloodstained. But no hospital or doctor reports a gunshot patient.

A car rushes past a corner and a shotgun blast fells a man on the sidewalk. The wounded man is carried away. But where is he treated?

Detective Chief William Schoemaker gives the answer.

"Gangland has its own medical corps!"

And there is nothing police can do about it; no law to compel doctors to report when they treat wounds from deadly weapons.

In Chief Schoemaker's office there is a card index with a section labeled "doctors." It lists twenty-two names, and besides each name are others—those of gangsters whom they have been known to treat.

"You'd be amazed if you saw some of the names," the chief said. "Some are high in the profession. But they are the men the underworld trust and the ones to whom they pay higher fees than Gold Coast patients would pay. The fee covers two things—treatment and silence."

"Not all these physicians are in this work from choice. Some were made, at the point of guns, to take the cases and then threatened with death if they talked. Thus the gang had something 'on' them."

Fees \$250 to \$1,000

"But, willing or unwilling, the fees are handsome—\$250 to \$500 for serious gunshot cases and \$1,000 and up in cases of inter-gang shootings in which identities must be shielded at all costs."

Desperately and promptly needed, the chief said, is a state law compelling every person—not just doctors—to report to police when they get knowledge of any one being wounded by a deadly weapon.

"The famous \$2,000,000 Rondout mail robbery of 1924 would

never have been solved," Chief Schoemaker commented, "if the brother of one of the participants had not called a doctor to save the former's life. The doctor told police and the case was solved."

"I could mention dozens of similar cases where a doctor's report led to solving of a crime."

Gangs Shun Hospitals

Gangsters, he pointed out, don't dare go to legitimate hospitals because of danger from both authorities and rivals.

The chief recalled that, when Dr. Herman Bundesen was coroner, he persuaded the city council to pass an ordinance requiring hospitals to report all deadly weapon cases, but said such an ordinance did not affect doctors.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said the association was in accord with the proposal if it did not confine itself to doctor.

"The law must include lawyers and every one else," he insisted.

Some of the candidates don't seem to have many qualifications, but anyway they can claim they need the jobs.

INVESTMENT FIRM PREXY ARRESTED

Two Other Officials Of Company Also Face Fraud Trial

(Continued from page one)

not protest against the ordeal. The Chicago defendants, together with three other New York officers of the company, are charged with selling a \$2,500,000 issue of gold debentures of the Wardman Realty and Construction company, Washington, D. C., a large portion of which were purchased in Milwaukee.

Purchasers of the securities, according to the indictment, were led to believe by pamphlets and circulars and by statements of salesmen that the earnings of thirteen hotel and office buildings in the District of Columbia would pay the operating expenses, the 6 1/4 per cent interest on the debentures, and leave "a substantial profit."

It was represented that the general mortgage bonds were secured by mortgages and trust deeds on these properties, but the indictment charges that these mortgages were subject to prior liens totaling more than 16 million dollars. The common stock, according to the indictment, was "of little value."

The American people have capacious throats, but not all can swallow the political platforms.

SAVE IOWA! HOW?

Hear

LOUIS MURPHY,
democratic candidate
for United States
Senator, over

Station WOC-WHO

Friday Night,
October 7th at
9:00 o'clock

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We are overstocked on some kinds. Take them along at 50 per cent from regular price. This does not cover our entire line, but only what we are overstocked in. You will be surprised at what you can buy Paint, Varnishes, Stains and etc. at.

THOMPSON'S

Hardware Store

Muscatine, Iowa

DO NOT FAIL

to visit our exhibit of Modern Electric Money Saving Ranges at the JOURNAL COOKING SCHOOL from October 11th to October 14th inclusive 2 P. M. each day in the Jefferson High School Auditorium.

Expert information available at our booths by several attendants.

MUSCATINE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

what he wanted it for I gave him the money and a bottle of medicine I had mixed for snake bites — then he asked me if I would take the brother of the man whose children were bitten to town, 8 miles — certainly — when we got there the 3-year-old kiddy was dead — the other a little better — a sad world — we never know what tomorrow will bring.

MARTIN DAM — a wonderful sight — just 65 miles from Nuevo Laredo and one of the largest irrigation projects in Mexico — something like Boulder dam — not as large — irrigation ditches branching out for miles — hundreds of thousands of land now irrigated or can be — prices about 50 cents per acre — goats by the hundreds run the fields — cactus about gone as they burn it to take the "stickers" off — then feed to the cows and the blossom — beautiful and large — purple, yellow and white ones four inch diameter, soon bud — goes to what I call seed — but it forms a large fruit about size of largest lemon — and makes delicious salads — it just seems nothing goes to waste.

GOOD — data from government department shows Tuberculosis on the decrease — do you know why? — because I have kept all of the newspaper health writers busy trying to deny my cancer statements and almost all you have read lately in health columns is about cancer — they let T. B. alone, did not scare the people — it is purely a mental condition 90 per cent — because people believe that if any doctor tells them they have T. B. they will die — tommy-rot — I was given three months to live, doctor said my one lung was not worth five cents — but here I am after he said that about 26 years ago — and I did not take medicines or drink milk or do this and that — I just said — that doctor don't know what he is talking about — and he did all right but I would not take it seriously and made up my mind I would get well, instead of laying down and saying — My God, I've got T. B. and will die soon.

WOMEN ENTERING POLITICAL AREA

Nine More Set Caps For Seats In Congress In November

Nine women throughout the country have set their caps for seats in the next congress, in addition to the five incumbents seeking re-election, a list of party nominees shows.

The nine have come safely through primaries and are representing their parties in the final race in November.

Four of the women are Democrats, four are Socialists, and one is Republican. Three seeking re-election to the house are Republican and one is Democratic. Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway has already won the Democratic senatorial nomination from Arkansas.

Most famous of all the women seeking admission to the house of representatives is Judge Florence E. Allen, who has been a member of the Ohio Supreme Court for 11 years. She is running on the Democratic ticket against Representative Chester C. Bolton.

The Republican woman candidate is also from Ohio, Edith McClure Patterson, of Dayton, opposing Representative Byron B. Harlan.

Virginia Jenckes, Democrat, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Kathryn O'Laughlin, of Hays, Kan., are two other candidates. The five other women candidates are running in Pennsylvania, four of them on the Socialist ticket. Anne E. Felix, of Pittsburgh, has the Democratic nomination for her district.

Hurricane Spreads Death And Ruin In Porto Rico



(Acme Photo)

The wreckage of a group of houses in Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, after passing of the hurricane which took heavy toll of life and caused millions of dollars' worth of property damage.

COST OF LIVING BEGINS TO RISE

Downward Trend Reversed By Recent Boost In Commodities

A fall in the prices of the necessities of life — food, clothing, rent, fuel, light, and house furnishings — to where they were about 15 years ago, with an especially notable decline since the beginning of the depression, is revealed in a survey by the Department of Labor.

The recent rise in commodity prices may, however, if continued, reverse this downward trend.

In the government reports the year 1913, the last full calendar year before the World War, is taken as the basis of calculations. The cost of living in that year is placed at 100.

Supplies Sent Abroad

When Europe first went to war our own living costs rose but slightly, to 105.1 in 1915, but after that with a rapidly increasing pace. Scarcity of materials began to affect the cost of goods; the large amount of food and other supplies sent to the Allies or later requisitioned for our own soldiers quickly affected prices. The index of the cost of living jumped to 174.4 in 1918.

When the post-war boom days were on, with the world still suffering from a scarcity of goods, prices and cost of living continued to mount, reaching 199.3 in 1919 and an all-time high of 216.5 in June, 1920. Then came an abrupt end to war prices and inflation. Costs fell, and the index stood at 135.7 in June of this year.

Fuel, Light Still High

Retail food and clothing prices have followed fairly closely the cost of living trend. Rents are still about 27 per cent higher than in 1913 but have been moving steadily downward since 1924. Fuel and light costs are about 50 per cent higher than in 1913 but have declined from an index figure of 188.3 in 1926 to 157.1 in June, 1932.

Newspapers, doctors' fees, motion pictures, street car fares, laundry, tobacco, toilet articles, and telephone rates, beginning with an index of 100 in 1913, doubled in price by 1918 and have remained fairly constant around the 200 mark.

The orators are said to hold their audiences spellbound, but frequently the reason why the hearers are quiet is that they are asleep.

Millions of people do not seem to be conscious of the existence of their government, but anyway they will know it when they pay their taxes.

Surgeon Forgot To Remove His Shears

Alleging he performed an operation on her in February, 1931, removed her appendix, and left a five and a half inch pair of scissors in the abdominal cavity, Mrs. Della Stewart, of Tipton, Ind., has filed suit for \$25,000 against Dr. Stanley M. Cotton, surgeon of that place.

CALM SEAS HIDE PHANTOM VESSELS

Missing Ships Carried 1,000 Americans To Unmarked Graves

A grim and relentless sea, mighty even when calm, holds the hulls of phantom ships that have slipped into oblivion, carrying in all about 1,000 Americans to unmarked graves.

The best navigators have sought to unravel for the Navy Department the mystery of the utter disappearance of vessels on the seven seas of the world in calm weather and close to shore, leaving neither jetsam nor survivors to piece together the tragic tale. All have failed.

No Sign of Wreckage

The steamer Waratah was one such ill-fated vessel. She put out of Durban for Capetown in a freshening breeze and a few miles out was sighted by the steamer Clair MacIntyre. The latter signaled:

"What weather had you from Australia?"

"Stormy," came the answer, "southwesterly and southerly winds across."

"Pleasant voyage. Goodby."

And it was goodby. The ship was never seen again. There were no survivors, no wreckage — nothing.

Incredible Tale

Another case was that of the Condor, 980-ton sloop that left Vancouver Island Harbor for Honolulu. Sea and sky were clear. Days melted into weeks, and the Condor never made port.

Weeks later an Indian at Port San Juan told an almost incredible story of seeing a great vessel tossing in a calm sea as though mighty hands were hurling it back and forth.

"Big white ship pitch and pitch," said the Indian. "By and by no more come up."

Good deal said about arousing the country, but up to now the country has been more interested in carousing.

The campaign liars are getting started, but don't tell so many whoppers that you aren't believed when you tell the truth.

OFFICERS CHOSEN BY TAXLESS TOWN

Independence, Miss., Pays No Salaries For Village Rule

This year Independence, Miss., didn't make the same mistake of a year ago — of forgetting to elect officers. The citizens saved the governor the trouble of appointing a staff by remembering to hold their own election.

The town is known for its absence of taxes and for the fact that its officers have no salaries. This year the townspeople elected W. O. Perkins mayor, B. F. Walker marshal, and Dr. J. W. Thompson, Elmer Jones, and M. A. Bufford to the board of aldermen.

Independence enjoys the distinction of being one of the few towns where no taxes are levied or collected. Not since its incorporation, soon after the War with Mexico, in 1845, has an officer of the old village collected one cent in salary.

The village has had a variety of names. First it was called Flew Ellen's Cross Road. Then it

BANKING REFORM IMPORTANT ISSUE

Congress Faces Conflict Over Question At Next Session

Reform of the nation's banking system promises to become one of the most important questions before congress next winter despite the fact that specific proposals have thus far scarcely been touched upon in the national political campaign.

Congress and the bankers of the nation are divided on remedial measures. The cleavage cuts through both major parties in congress, with the result that any legislation likely will be of non-partisan character.

Two Measures Offered

The most important proposals thus far made to congress are those of Governor Eugene Meyer, of the Federal Reserve Board, for one national system of commercial banking and the Glass bill, authorizing state-wide branch banking.

The difference of opinion between senate and house and between the two bodies was clearly indicated during the last session.

The house chose guaranty of bank deposits as the remedy for the nearly 2,300 bank failures in the country in 1931, but the senate ignored the measure.

Abolition of State Banks

While Senator Glass, of Virginia, reported his branch-banking bill, with many other far-reaching restrictions upon banking, for a majority of the banking committee, Chairman Norbeck, of South Dakota, filed a strong minority report against the branch system. The measure is pending before the senate and will be taken up when congress meets.

Many students of banking have urged congress to abolish state banks by a strangulation process if there is no other short legal cut. They contend that there should be only one commercial banking system, and that one under the control of the government.

Among the arguments advanced by this faction is that under present conditions political influence can be used to obtain a charter for a state bank if a national bank can not be established, and vice versa. The result, it is contended, is over-banking.

was called Lickskillet. Just before the Civil War the name was changed to Bucksnot.

When the soldiers returned from the Civil War, defeated but not whipped, they changed the name to Independence, and that name has remained with the town.

C. F. BURGESS LABORATORIES, INC.
HARDWARE, ENGINEERS
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

June 18, 1932

Red Brand
FENCE
Gives More
Costs Less

Gentlemen: Your company is to be congratulated on the excellent showing which your fences made in the field corrosion tests extending over a period of four years at Galveston, Texas. They were more than superior to any competing fence which was erected.

all of the principal manufacturers included comparable products of The fences, including your Keystone and mail order houses. These, including standard rolls from dealers by the C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc. were purchased by us to Galveston and erected on the fence more on a test plot and under our supervision in February, 1926. Since then, and until our supervision at the sea-side was taken down and shipped to Peoria, Ill., the fences were exposed to the moist, salt-laden air, and also to the smoke from a neighboring railroad yard, and also to the which causes rapid rusting and deterioration.

The photographs which we had taken to show the condition of the various fences, including barbed wire, have been mailed to you at Peoria. You will note that some of the ordinary galvanized, while the same style and weight of fence made of "galvanized" wire have almost good condition that it will give considerably longer service.

We enclose our report No. 1324 detailing the results on all the different kinds of fences erected on the test plot.

Very truly yours,
C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc.
W. O. Story

Come in. See and price RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvanized" and Copper Bearing — winner over all others in the Gulf of Mexico Weather Test

MUSCATINE LUMBER & COAL CO.
PHONE 60

As We See It

IOWA AT POLITICAL CROSSROADS

On Tuesday, Nov. 8, the people of Iowa will stand at the political crossroads. They will be called upon to choose one of two paths—whether government in Iowa is still to be used and exploited by the domineering Turner-Fletcher crowd in the interests of the few rather than the many or whether the administration is to be conducted on principles of exact justice toward all and special privileges for none, as represented by Norman Baker of Muscatine, candidate for governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket.

Norman Baker has not been active in politics, but the citizens of Iowa need not necessarily select as governor only a man who has held public office. After all, the chief requisite for the governorship is not so much political experience as having a first-hand knowledge of people and knowing how to lead them for the common good.

Every thinking person in Iowa—man or woman—who will investigate the life of Norman Baker, personal, business and public, will at once know that he is qualified, in every particular, to give us the kind of leadership that we need at this time in the State House. He has that great and common understanding of human nature in all its phases, those natural tendencies to feel and think with and for those in all walks and that natural diplomacy which make him ideal for the governorship of Iowa.

If Norman Baker should be elected governor, the voters of Iowa could congratulate themselves and the state could felicitate itself on their having chosen a man of solid worth, who has made his own way in the world, who asks no man's favor, and who is not afraid to speak his mind.

Vote the FARMER-LABOR TICKET STRAIGHT on Nov. 8.

The solar eclipse is now all out of the way, but some notable political eclipses are due November 8.

People's Pulpit

Dear Sir:

Have you a nice home, a good wife, a happy family and prosperity? How would you feel to have this all taken away from you in a short time?

That is what happened to me. I worked hard nine years, saved my money, bought a home for my dear old father, mother, wife and daughter. I idolized my wife. She was my life, my joy, my world of happiness. Having been true blue pals how happy we were with our home. What a pleasure to know after so many years we owned the roof over our heads.

Then things began to happen. I got one day's notice—let out of my position. That same week my father was walking home and dropped dead from heart trouble. After the funeral my mother was taken ill and laid at death's door for weeks. My daughter then took diphtheria and passed away. Two months later my dear wife was taken sick in the afternoon and passed away the next day.

I was forced to sacrifice my home to bury my loved ones and pay my doctor, hospital and other bills, leaving my dear old mother and me homeless, with all of our loved ones gone and broken hearted with nothing to look forward to. A lady let us move in with her or we wouldn't have had a place to sleep.

My dear mother is grieving her heart out and is failing from day to day. She wants the home back, wants to be where our loved ones were, where we spent so many happy days together.

I went to the people that have

my home. If I can raise \$700 soon I can get this home back clear for my dear mother. To anyone that will help me do this I will sign a contract to work five years for them and will carry insurance on my life as much as they want, will carry insurance on the home in their name and will have the papers made out in their name on the property.

If there ever was a human being that wants a chance to come back and do the right thing and will appreciate it and pay back every cent with interest if it takes the rest of my life I will. Please help me if you can. If I can get the home back a lady will move in with my mother and take care of her for living in the home.

I want to be honest and do the right thing, but it is hard to see your dear mother grieving herself to death day by day for this home and unable to get it on account of \$700. It makes one feel like doing anything, right or wrong.

The person that does this I want the whole world to know what they have done. I am handy in all kinds of work and will work at anything. Please help me if you can. If I cannot get this home back for my mother I will not live to see her end as I cannot stand any more than what I have gone through with. I will go any place I can get employment. I am not crazy but almost at the end of the trail. Thanking you I remain,

R. E. Roberts,
806 Brown Ave.
Fresno, Calif.

COLUMBUS DAY

The American people celebrate October 12, the event which is probably the most dramatic of anything in all secular history, the discovery of our continent. If an island related to that continent had not been found on that date 440 years ago, where would we be now, and what would we be doing? Would we be in existence even? And would our United States be anything what it is now?

For some days previous to that fateful October 12, it was nip and tuck whether America would be found or not. Columbus' little band of ignorant sailors were deathly sick of their perilous voyage into these mysterious and seemingly endless seas. And it was a really dangerous expedition. Any such storm as constantly throws the wild old Atlantic ocean into turmoil, could have sent those little shells to the bottom in about five minutes. Besides, those old sailors were very superstitious, and they did not know what demonic or heavenly powers they had offended by their presumptuous quest.

If old Columbus had not been a man of iron, and a marvellous leader of men as well as a penetrating scientist, that crew would have put him in irons, while they turned tail and steered the ships back home. Probably in that case America would have remained a dream for a great many years, since few people in Europe believed in the notion, considered a fantastic vision then, that there was land across the ocean from them.

America might in that case have gone undiscovered for centuries. Perhaps the Indians would still be owning this country, building their rude little wigwams on the present site of our halls of congress or our state capitol. And in that case, where would we be now, and what would we be doing?

So old Chris Columbus may seem like quite a way back in these times, but we owe him some things we should not forget.

The folks in Iowa who say they are not interested in politics, might be asked if they are interested in getting any pay, or in getting enough to eat.

WRITE YOUR LETTERS FOR THESE COLUMNS

Dear Friends:

I certainly enjoy reading your paper and would not be without it. I like the stand you take against the T. B. test. I honestly believe it is ruining a lot of good cows and that it causes sterility, abortion, and garget.

I know from my own experience that after a cow has been injected three or four times something goes wrong with her. Every time I bought a cow for replacement

that had three shots of serum in her she either had a touch of garget or was sterile. I believe the blood test for abortion is just another graft.

Why should a cow be a positive reactor to this test and a week later become negative? I hope the T. B. test becomes thoroughly exposed.

Why does not the Department of Agriculture do a little experimenting?

Take and divide a few milking herds, subject one-half of each herd for ten years each six months and let the other half of each herd go as nature intended?

Then see which animals give the cleanest milk with the lowest bacteria count and which one the most healthy at the end of a ten year period.

I will be waiting to hear Mr. Baker when he has his big radio station XENT going. I just got

my little radio ready. Have not

had it going all summer. I get

tired of the jazzy programs over

the chain stations.

Best wishes to Mr. Baker. If I

were a resident of Iowa he would

have my vote for governor. I

would like to see him elected.

Yours truly,

Chas. Beaulieu,
Cumberland, Wis.

Dear Mr. Baker:

Just a few lines to thank you for the nice letter that you sent

me some time ago. I am going to renew my subscription to your wonderful newspaper, The Mid-West Free Press, as soon as I possibly can. So, I'll help you out that much anyway towards building your most beautiful radio station XENT. I sure do appreciate receiving your fine letters a great deal.

Well, Mr. Baker, I am all set to tune in and to hear your good voice over the radio again. I sure have missed you since you had to close up KTNT. I like to hear your lectures and talks very, very much. I know that when I hear Norman Baker talking, that he is telling the public the truth, and nothing else but the truth.

In regards to your new station,

I think that it is the finest and

the most wonderful thing that

can be built, and I don't want

you to think that I am boasting

when I say this because I know

that whenever you start anything,

you are going to finish it, and it

is going to be a mighty fine piece

of art. Well, Mr. Baker my good

friend, I don't know of much

more to say, so I'll close by wishing

you the very best of luck and

success, and sincerely hope to

hear your voice over the radio

again within the very near future.

P. D.,
Burlington, Iowa

Dear Mr. Baker:

Will send you some clippings taken from the "Cedar Valley Times" printed by the Kruse at Vinton, Iowa.

Well, we suppose you know all about the Farmers' strike—can't understand why all the farmers do not all organize and belong to one farmers' organization then I would think they would accomplish something worthwhile.

We were sorry to hear of the

THE PROBLEM OF THE RIGHT TURN

Traffic congestion occurs and a menace to pedestrians exists in Muscatine because of right turns made by motor vehicles at crowded intersections.

The motorists who turn right, legally, on the green light have to cut across a line of pedestrians.

The motorists who intend to turn right on the green light congest Muscatine's somewhat narrow streets while they are awaiting the "go" signal.

Many cities solved this problem, after experimentation, by permitting motorists intending to turn right to make their turn on either the green or red light. If they turn on the red light, they are required, of course, to maneuver to a position next the curb.

This system has worked well in other cities. Would it not be worth a trial in Muscatine?

People who are not interested in politics are likely to find their taxes too interesting.

CAUSES OF FIRES

If people wish to make a real effort, as the result of the Fire Prevention Week October 9-15, to get the fire losses down, they must learn to avoid certain careless habits.

Innumerable wastebaskets in this country will be smoldering and smoking tonight, because someone threw into them a lighted match, or a bit of burning tobacco. Another bad habit is that of accumulating heaps of inflammable stuff. It is a terrible thing for firemen to have to enter a building where these accumulations are pouring forth deadly clouds of smoke. Still another thing is the heap of oily rags which you carelessly drop into some wooden box.

Then there are the dirty folks who set their own buildings afire to claim insurance. They should be run into jail, and the people who track them down handsomely rewarded.

Our Platform For The People's:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

flood you had in Mexico. Hope now you will have no more trouble so we will soon hear your voice over the air, for there are a good many people that know nothing about you running for Governor of our good old State of Iowa, and we wish you an abundance of good luck and success.

We remain your friends,

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Watkins, Iowa.

Dear Editor:

If prohibition is making liars, thieves and murderers out of people what are narcotics doing? Better repeal all laws against the use of such drugs.

Do not think it takes prohibition to cause liquor to destroy the soul. In "the good old saloon days" I have seen men die like mad dogs from the use of liquor.

I think the use of tobacco, in all its forms, is more the cause of crime than drinking of alcohol. The use of tobacco calls for strong drink.

Yours for clean politics.
Louise Dunhouse
St. Peter, Minn.

Midwest Free Press

Established 1930

LEO E. O'LEARY, Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

CHECK

THESE

FASHIONS

HIGH NECKLINES

TUNICS

NEW SLEEVES

BUTTONS

and

BUCKLES

By MARGOT HERZOG

A check alongside of these fashions means that they are styles one must have this season in one's wardrobe. Every one of the trends mentioned above is a new one . . . high necklines that button way up have never been such an important feature of our mode as they are this year. Tunics, of course we must admit, are somewhat of an old friend . . . but they are an old friend in a new guise. Sleeves have never been so glamorous . . . they are akin to those enormous affairs the smart lady of Renaissance days used to favor. Buttons and buckles appear on almost every frock, sometimes down the front of the bodice, sometimes outlining cleverly arranged seaming. As practically every costume does use these trends in either modified or exaggerated forms, it isn't difficult to include them in one's costumes. And if one isn't a lover of those huge sleeves which are a trifle difficult to wear, it is quite possible to select a more modified version of the puffed sleeve, which incorporates that necessary 1932 fullness, yet which doesn't force its silhouette to an extreme length.



McCall
Pattern
7143

This trend is smartly shown in the illustrations above, McCall 7143. Fullness is stressed but it isn't a difficult sleeve to wear, for the fullness occurs just at the elbow, and then tapers to a slim, close fitting sleeve. Three trends are featured in this one frock. The first is the interesting treatment of sleeves, the second is a smartly tied high neckline, the third is the row of buttons which are placed down the center of the bodice, and the buckle, which can't be seen since it is placed at the waistline in the back. Many smart bodices use buckles to draw the waistline in tightly at the normal waist. Instead of tying a bow in back, the more tailored treatment of placing a buckle in back is favored. We might even add that a fourth trend is shown by this frock . . . that of fabric contrast. The bodice, which is a cleverly cut out piece, can be made of a contrasting fabric. If one uses a rough, pebbly silk for the frock, the bodice can be made of satin in the same color as the rest of the dress. This note of contrast is important, both in color and fabric.

Another trend which is pleasing all women is the tunic. We can't say enough about the tunic and its grand come-back. For it is a come-back . . . the tunic is an old friend that seems to stage this reappearance ever so often. Though each time it does appear it is so new and different, it's quite impossible to say that it has much in common with the tunic of other years. Naturally, it does keep its silhouette, that of three-quarter skirt length . . . without that, it wouldn't be a tunic. But otherwise, it's new and different, as the tunic illustrated on this page proves. McCall 7149 shows just how original our tunics can be by following the trends of the season. This one features interesting sleeve and cuff treatment . . . the cuff is one of the most amusing and original we've seen in many a day. The sleeves are easy ones to wear for they are only slightly puffed . . . consequently they do not add too much to the silhouette. The wide revers are a treatment of the season . . . they add interest to the bodice . . . this interest has to be featured, for skirtlines are slim and unadorned . . . all our interest is above the waistline. The softly tied bow at the waistline adds a finishing touch to this smart tunic. The surplice treatment of the bodice makes this design an easy one to wear. The woman of larger figure should find it particularly becoming. She would like it made in a solid color and using the same material for the skirt. Using one color for both makes for a more slender silhouette . . . remember that only the

PEANUT OUTGROWS ITS CIRCUS DAYS

The peanut has outgrown its circus days. In one form or another, it is now a respected occupant of the pantry shelf, and appears on the dinner table in most substantial company. The peanut vendor still occupies his corner, and makes his rounds at the circus, the county fair, or the Fourth-of-July picnic. Peanut brittle comes with Santa Claus if not before. But the peanut nowadays takes rank in the eyes of knowing housewives as one of the most nutritious foods we have, and may appear in any course, literally "from soup to nuts."

Fortunately for people on short rations, peanuts are a cheap as well as a filling food, and a good investment for food value.

It is an interesting crop, this peanut, or goober pea, of our southern states. As the name suggests, it is related to the common pea, and belongs to the family of legumes. Like its relatives, it is useful in all its parts—its roots to fertilize the soil as the cowpea does, its stalks and leaves as hay, its "nuts"—which are really peas—as food and a source of oil—salad oil, oil for preserving sardines among other things, oil for lubricating fine machinery. The peanut vine behaves differently from the beans and peas, however. Its pods, when very young, turn point downward on their stalks and bury themselves in the soil, to ripen underground and eventually to be harvested as the familiar peanut in its shell.

Peanuts are grown commercially in South America, Africa, India, and Manchuria, as well as in the United States. In fact, the plant was introduced into southern North America from tropical America in colonial times, but it had no commercial value in the United States until after the Civil War, when the soldiers discovered its sustaining power as food. Last year more than two million acres of land were planted to peanuts, and more than a billion pounds were gathered—for use fresh-roasted, salted, in peanut butter, and to make peanut oil. This was almost 400,000,000 pounds more than were produced the year before, and is more than the yield of any previous year.

The food value of the peanut is exceptional, especially as to its content of protein, fat, and vitamin B. A pound of whole peanuts contains nearly a half pound of fat and nearly one-fourth of a pound of protein, both the oil, or fat, and the protein being of very high grade and readily digestible.

The Bureau of Home Economics has experimented with peanuts in its food preparation laboratory, and recommends their use, especially in economy diets. For young children, peanut butter is more digestible than whole or ground peanuts. But ground fresh-roasted peanuts mixed with a little cream or milk if desired, or with salad dressing, can be used as a sandwich spread for school-day lunch, or in a sandwich with a slice of raw onion for any lunch, especially on dark bread; or they can be creamed and served on toast at supper. Peanut butter also may be used to good purpose in soups; for example, a slightly thickened soup of tomato juice and peanut butter. Then there are peanut cookies, peanut butter cup cakes, and peanut brittle ice cream. Creamed peanuts and rice are an agreeable dish, so are scalloped onions and ground peanuts, or scalloped cabbage and peanuts. A peanut loaf is a satisfying main dish, or a peanut fondue may serve the same purpose. Peanut and banana salad (fresh or salted peanuts) fits well into many a menu, as does apple and peanut salad. In short, peanuts in any form add flavor and substantial food value to any dish or any meal.

slender woman should use contrasting material and color for her tunic. The plaid tunic shown behind our figures makes a smart tunic for her. Plaids are important this year and a sheer woollen plaid makes a smart tunic.

OUR READERS' COOKING

Spice Cookies

3 cups sugar
1 1/2 cups lard
1 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk
2 teaspoons soda
3 eggs
1 tablespoon cloves
1 tablespoon ginger
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon allspice

Mix sugar and lard, add molasses and well beaten eggs, and all the spices. Dissolve soda in sour milk and add to above mixture with enough flour to make a soft dough. Pinch a little piece of dough, roll in hand, press flat in pan and bake.—Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa.

German Peach Sauce

1 gallon peaches with stones removed
1 gallon peaches with stones not removed
1 quart vinegar
2 cups granulated sugar

Cut peaches in small pieces. Put in a large kettle and add vinegar and sugar. Cook rapidly for twenty minutes, then cook slowly until they are cooked up well. Seal in sterilized jars.—Mrs. L. H. Kewanee, Illinois.

Sunshine Cake

Beat whites and yolks of seven eggs separately. When whites are foamy, add 1 teaspoon cream of tartar and beat until stiff. Add 1 cup of sugar, which has been sifted four times. Next add egg yolks which have been beaten light and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Lastly add 1 cup of flour, which has been sifted four times. Bake one hour in ungreased angel food pan in moderate oven.—Martha Allardice, Burlington, Iowa.

Scalloped Oysters

Wash and drain one pint of oysters. Reserve the liquid. Pour 1/2 cup liquid and 1/2 cup cream over 1 cup of bread crumbs. Beat 1 tablespoon of butter into this and spread in thin layer on bottom of baking dish. Cover with oysters, sprinkle with salt and pepper and repeat, covering top layer with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven one-half hour.—Mrs. H. A. St. Louis, Missouri.

Scalloped Chicken With Noodles

Boil a chicken with 1 onion, 4 pieces of celery and a little par-

ley to flavor. Remove all bones and cut meat up fine. Fill a buttered baking dish alternately with chicken and noodles, adding small bits of butter, pepper and salt. Sprinkle bread or cracker crumbs on top and add 1 cupful of chicken broth. Bake for twenty to thirty minutes.

Pumpkin Pie

For each pie use:
1 cup pumpkin cooked down to a dark brown
3/4 cup sugar
1 egg
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup milk
1/4 teaspoon each of ginger, cinnamon and allspice
Pinch of salt
Cream may be used in place of milk and butter.—Mrs. Wm. Matthews, Lancaster, Wisconsin.

Wheat Cakes

Yolks of 3 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 cups sweet milk
2 cups flour
2 heaping teaspoons baking powder

Whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff broth
Mix in order given adding beaten egg whites last.—Mrs. A. F. Beranek, Iowa City, Iowa.

Noodles

2 eggs
1 cupful of flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
Mix ingredients together to a stiff dough. Roll out in flour to the thickness of pie crust. Then make a loose roll, using plenty of flour. Shave into noodles, drop into boiling water a few at a time and boil ten minutes.—Mrs. H. O. Portland, Oregon.

Nut Loaf

6 cups sugar
1 quart milk and cream
2 cups white syrup
Cook this until it forms a hard ball when a little is dropped in cold water. Then beat until creamy and add 1 quart of nut meats. Form into loaf and roll in powdered sugar.—Mrs. Ernest Farmer, Delta, Iowa.

Tomato and Carrot

As many slices of tomato as there are people to serve. Place each slice on a salad plate. Make a ball of ground carrots and nut meats. Place on top of tomato. Pour a little salad dressing on top and sprinkle with paprika.—Mina A. Malcom, Jesup, Iowa.

Chocolate Sandwiches

1 large banana
2 tablespoons cocoa
Mash banana to a cream, then work in the cocoa and put in a few tablespoons of mayonnaise. Use as filling for sandwiches.—Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa.



McCall
Junic Blouse
7149
After
Lyolene



Dairy Products to be good must be pure.

That is the reason that we use the utmost precaution by rigid pasteurization.

Phone 418

PURE MILK OO.

FALLACY OF GOLD STANDARD

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By DEVEREAUX O'DONNELL

Our fixed-weight dollar is as poor a substitute for a really stable dollar as would be a fixed weight of copper, a fixed weight of yard-coal, a fixed yardage of carpet or a fixed number of eggs. If we were to define a dollar as a dozen eggs, thenceforth the price of eggs would necessarily and always be a dollar a dozen.

However, the supply and demand of eggs would keep on working. For instance, if the hens failed to lay, the price of eggs would not rise but the price of almost everything else would fall. One egg would buy more than before. Yet because of the Egg Illusion as a Monetary unit, we would not suspect the hens of causing low prices and hard times.

Thus, we Americans are no exception in regard to the "Fallacy of the Gold Standard" as a monetary yardstick. An American is quite lost if he tries to think of the dollar as varying. He cannot think of anything by which to measure it.

Even with our gold standard we have a dollar fluctuating in buying power. We think of the dollar as being fixed, but it is fixed only in the sense that it is redeemable in a fixed number of grains of gold. It is not fixed in the amount of goods and benefits it can command.

In what sense, then, should a dollar be fixed, if not in weight? Evidently, in buying power of commodities. We must use the dollar as a unit of value, or buying power and not as a unit of weight. We have other units of weight, the pound, ounce, grain, gram. We use these units for weighing.

But the dollar is never used as a unit of weight for weighing. 23.22 grains of silver, copper, lead or iron is not a dollar. Only 23.22 grains of gold is a dollar and even then, while the grains means to us weight, the dollar does not. We think of the dollar only as a unit of value, we never think of it in terms of weight.

It can be seen that, in spite of the popular belief to the contrary, the dollar or our monetary unit, unlike other units of measure, is very far from constant. But how can we tell that the value of the dollar has changed and when it has changed? By what means can we measure our money in terms of real values, in relation to commodities?

The answer is, by means of commodity indexes or index numbers. An index is a figure which shows the average percentage change in the prices of a number of representative goods from one point of time to another. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly an index based upon more than 550 commodities, their wholesale price lists.

What would we say if our yardstick, pound, bushel basket, gallon, or kilowatt were to shrink and swell—sometimes nearly fourfold—back and forth? Suppose that a railroad company were to buy steel rails of a certain length in feet and before they were delivered the foot rule were to shrink to six inches.

Suppose a farmer contracted a debt to be paid with 100 bushels of potatoes and the bushel basket was to increase in size four times. Our gold dollar, the present measure of value changes as the yardstick might if it were a rubber band.

Why does money change in its buying power? The answer is, relative inflation and deflation. "Relative", means inflation or deflation relative to the volume of trade of commodities in any given period. We refer to money as of three chief kinds, gold, paper currency and bank deposits—the money we keep on deposit to be transferred by check.

To illustrate roughly, it is said that the money circulated in the United States in a year when added up, is about 900 billions of dollars while the total of money in existence, including credit, is only about 30 billions of dollars, thus we have a velocity of money or we have a turnover of money of about thirty times per year, to carry on the nation's business of transferring the raw materials or finished goods from owner to owner.

If the total of all commodities circulated per year was 30 billions of tons, then the average price per ton of commodities would be \$30.00 on the theory, to make the 900 billions of dollars of commodities required to match the opposite money stream of 900 billion dollars.

If the circulation of money and the circulation of goods should keep going on at the same even pace, year after year, there would be no inflation or deflation—there would be no change in the general level of prices. Nor could there be any change in the general level of prices if these two streams were to contract or expand at the same rate and at the same time. Such a condition is termed a normal period, or that the relation of money to goods is in an economic balance.

But if the two circulations do not keep pace, then evidently the price levels must

rise or fall. If more money pays for the same goods their price must rise, just as if more butter is spread over the same slice of bread it must be thicker, the thickness representing the price level, the bread the quantity of goods. If the circulation of money decreases — then the price levels will fall, as there is less butter to spread upon the same slice of bread and it will have to be thinner.

Prices will rise or fall according to the increase or the decrease of money in circulation, the flow of goods remaining the same in both cases. If the circulation of money were to remain constant, while the circulation of goods increases, the price levels will fall, and if the circulation of goods decreases, the price levels will rise.

In truth, of course, we never find either of the two circulations "money or goods" staying constant. The circulation of goods is always increasing year after year, and usually at a fairly steady rate. The circulation of money also increases, although very unsteadily, and it sometimes actually decreases. But it is important to note, that so far as the price levels are concerned, it is the relation between these two circulations.

The four cases of fluctuation can be summarized:

1. If the circulation of money increases relatively to the circulation of goods, the price level will rise.
2. If the circulation of money decreases relatively, the price level will fall.
3. If the circulation of goods increases relatively to the circulation of money, the price levels will fall.
4. If the circulation of goods decreases relatively, the price levels will rise.

There is shown here two cases of relative inflation and two cases of relative deflation; the index of price levels will reveal from time to time which of the two is going on.

Of course, relative inflation or deflation is not the whole story. But for the purpose of explaining a change in the general price levels and the corresponding opposite change in the buying power of the dollar, it makes little difference whether the relative inflation or deflation is caused by a change in one or in the other or by a change in both of the two circulations of money and goods.

It does, however, make a serious difference for certain other purposes, including such social welfare problems and its relation to real income. The human significance of money to any individual depends upon; how many of dollars of income he gets; and what each of these dollars will buy; the buying power of a dollar multiplied by the number of dollars of his income, constitutes a man's real income. Real income will expand or contract according to the circulation of money and goods.

By placing the circulation of money and goods upon a per capita basis in our index, we have a practical tell-tale of the economic wellbeing per capita of the nation. In the consideration of the increase and decrease of money in circulation, we find that we have an absolute inflation or deflation and in the increase or decrease of goods we have a relative inflation or deflation.

Most people believe that the scarcity or the over abundance of any group of commodities, or to use the expression the "high price level or the low price level" is not due usually to absolute or money inflation or deflation. The truth is that the goods circulation increases at a normal growth year after year, whereas the money circulation, available to the people or the consumers varies greatly.

Violent movements of money and credit toward our security markets or to foreign nations by investment in their securities, following higher interest rates, naturally depletes the circulation of money in home markets necessary to maintain average or normal price levels. Such a contraction in our currency system is in direct contrast to the extreme in the inflation of money in such European nations as France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Poland, where it was necessary to revalue their monetary unit at a lower level.

The United States since 1849 has had ten periods of major inflation or deflation: 1849-1860 inflation, 1860-1865 inflation, 1865-1879 deflation, 1879-1896 deflation, 1896-1914 inflation, 1914-1918 inflation, 1918-1920 inflation, 1920-1922 deflation, 1922-1923 slight inflation, 1928-1932 drastic deflation.

In general we may say that there are three great disturbers of our monetary standards: Government war or peace time policies, we must have leaders and educate our people to clearly understand the nature and function of money, our banking system must be renovated to the extent to prevent future abuses by our Federal Reserve Board by establishing an economic

policy for the Federal Reserve System to follow by direction of our Congress, where the constitutional right to coin our money and the control of Currency System really belongs.

This nation cannot have a scientific, stabilized and economic currency system until the contraction and inflation of our circulation of money is taken from the agency of the bankers and placed upon a sound economic index system of commodities, instead of being guided by the rise or fall of securities in Wall Street.

With the commodity price index hovering today at or near 50 per cent of the 1926 level, or normal level, the direct harm to the American people is not only in unemployment and lack of purchasing power, our national debt has doubled, President Hoover's Moratorium to foreign nations is not 252 millions of dollars but 504 millions of dollars.

If there had been a 60 billion dollar bank robbery in this nation at the time the bubble burst in Wall Street in 1929, that would have been illegal, but the "robbery" by a due process of manipulation of discount rates and the contraction of our currency system by our Federal Reserve System since 1920, irrespective of our great increase of population—was so subtly accomplished that it was not generally recognized when it happened by the American people and it is not fully recognized now.

Although under the present unconstitutional control of our money system, there was nothing either the American Voter or his Senator or Congressman could do about it.

One of the chief signs of an advanced civilization is the reduction of risks and the lessening of the many perils of life and property to which human beings are exposed. Elaborate forms of insurance were introduced. We have our safety first campaigns. We have fixed and safe guarded all weights and measures, except the most important, the value of the dollar. Judged by this safety criterion our unstable dollar is a direct relic of barbarism.

We have seen during the past three years the unstable dollar upset contracts and financial arrangements of many kinds and thus produce grave social injustice amounting to a subtle sort of pocket picking on a giant scale. This pocket picking is only the first effect, other indirect effects follow: first of these is, that the unstable dollar explains at least part of the secret of the fallacious so-called "Economic Cycles," booms, recessions and liquidations.

Wherever unstable money does its work we find the public mystified; for unstable money remains behind the scenes and the principal causes of booms and panics is unperceived. Only after an economic and statistical analysis do we come to realize that trade fluctuations are caused by changes in the buying power of the dollar. Monetary depreciation or a rising price level stimulates, and monetary appreciation or falling price levels depresses business.

The interests of labor, especially, lie in the stabilization of the monetary unit. The laborer is the victim not only of unemployment caused by deflation but also

of the high cost of living caused by inflation. When prices are rising he usually finds it easy to get and keep a job, but he finds it more difficult than ever to get and keep a living wage.

His money wages almost always lag very considerably behind the rising cost of living. When, on the other hand, the price level is falling the wage earners who are lucky enough to have a job are helped some by the reduced cost of living, but the hordes of the millions of unemployed mean that labor, on the average and in the long run, loses by falling prices.

In either event both the nation and its laboring classes lose. The real wages of labor, as a class, are reduced, either by wages lagging behind the high cost of living, during inflation or by some workers being out of jobs and having no wages at all during deflation. Our unstable money breeds a great social discontent that borders upon social insanity.

The individual who has an unconscious conflict, does not know what ails him, he thinks the employer is in some sort of racket to defraud him. When the price level is rising the employer resists the demand for higher wages to meet the higher cost of living, when the price level is falling the employers resort immediately to reductions of wages.

If the American Government has a sincere desire to defeat the present cause of social unrest, radicalism, communism and a possible revolution, they can do nothing better than the stabilization of the American dollar upon a scientific basis, under the control of the people's representatives, the American Congress. Any American Senator or Congressman can by a sincere study of our financial history since the formation of this nation clearly see that inflation or deflation is always a net loss to our people.

We have seen that the present unstable money based upon a gold standard rather than an economic index basis, robs one class at one time while it compensates another; that it upsets all sorts of calculations and economic relationships and adjustments; that it causes harmful fluctuations in trade and unemployment, it produces discontent, labor troubles, class hatred and violence; and that it represents a huge national economic loss, by its social injustice, social discontent and social inefficiency.

If the Editors, like our Congressmen were not controlled by the same selfish interests that control our Administration and our Federal Reserve Board, they could be convinced that the first step toward curing a disease is an accurate diagnosis—instead of insisting the plague is only a "Tummy Ache", the American people would take the steps necessary for the return of prosperity. But for two years the daily press has consistently followed a Pollyanna policy of publishing endless optimistic drivel in open defiance of the actual trend of business facts.

"Business is coming back"; seems to be the immediate substitute for the worn-out phrase, "Business is just around the corner." But facts are stubborn things, and playing the ostrich is not likely to change them. Ostriches have never been

Please turn to page nine

COMING!

Next Week

"HOOVER STARVATION"

Do you know that over 2,000 people in this land of plenty died of starvation in New York City alone in 1931? Yet, it is a fact, and is traceable directly to Hoover Prosperity, to the rigging of the stock market to insane heights, to the deliberately planned Hoover stock market crash and the Mellon-Morgan foreign bond racket. Read these harrowing details in next week's FREE PRESS and think twice before you listen to any political promise of Prosperity Forever.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S CIVIL WAR

From Plain Talk Magazine
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During the War Between the States, when Congress passed the so-called National Bank Act, which created the "Federal Reserve System" of that period, Abraham Lincoln, one of our wisest Presidents, said:

"I see in the near future a crisis arising that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the War, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow until all of Liberty shall be lost and the Republic destroyed. God grant that my fears may prove groundless."

What happened in the "sixties" of the last century was of a pigmy nature compared with what has happened, from similar cause and in similar manner, in the "twenties" of this century, and is still happening in its early "thirties."

Did ever a prediction come more true? We had the war. We had the corporations enthroned and given billions in bonuses while the soldiers who won the war have been waiting 14 years for their back wages. We have had an era of corruption and graft in high places that staggers the imagination of our greatest fiction writers of crime stories.

Everything Lincoln foresaw has come true a thousandfold except the destruction of the Republic—and that might have happened had not the real Democrats of the nation taken their party away from the Wall Street Swindle Bunt at Chicago.

Seymour E. Allen of Springfield, Mass., able writer of economic and monetary matters, is comparing the Lincoln prophecy with what has come to pass, and is outlining our entire monetary history from 1792 to 1932.

By SEYMORE E. ALLEN

Congressman Wright Patman of Texas introduced a resolution asking for a complete investigation of the operation of the banking and currency system of the nation but, like all good resolutions, it died aborning, for the latest information is that it was pigeon holed in both the Banking and Currency and Rules Committees.

If there is anything that needs investigation more than our present monetary system I have yet to hear of it. It is the most ferocious and vicious private grab that was ever enacted since the founding of our government, but unfortunately for all of us it seemed to have even started with our first administration under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury in the United States.

If anyone will take the opportunity to look up our monetary legislation they will find that in April, 1792, an act was passed granting to all those who had any silver or gold the privilege of bringing it to the United States Mints to be coined free. Right there was our first special privilege legislation for no one but the rich and well-born had any gold or silver that could be coined into money.

From that day onwards we never had any other kind of government money up to the start of the Civil War. Our money was called the "Coin of the Realm," it was well named. The act was called: "An Act Establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the United States", enacted on April 2, 1792.

During the Civil War owing to the necessity of more money to carry on the progress of the war we had enacted more special privilege legislation in the National Bank Act that made government bonds be the basis of issuing bank notes. During the Civil War we had for once some real government cash that was not giving to anyone a special privilege, for we then had the first two issues of Greenbacks, the first enacted on July 17, 1861, and the other on February 12, 1862, a total of \$60,000,000 treasury notes, without interest, and payable for all debts public and private.

These were demand notes, and, unlike the subsequent issues, did not have the infamous exception clause in them; therefore they were always good at their face value. They never depreciated in value, as all later-dated greenbacks did on account of the exception clause in them, that prevented them from paying custom duties on imports and interest upon public debts.

These greenbacks, which were later to become called: "Rag Money," sold at a depreciated value up until 1879 when the Gold Resumption Act was passed by Congress which then backed them up with gold. Of course this passage of legislation could only happen under a Congress who was so dominated by the kept interests that they could not speak their own thoughts without fear of loss of office at the next election.

We have had since then different legis-

lative acts favoring the banking interests against the public interest, but the biggest humbug we ever had was the passage of the act that formed our Federal Reserve System. This legislation came in under the falsest colors and under the most praise that money legislation ever got from the newspapers and journals of the country.

It was declared that we would never again have a panic, only to find ourselves in 1932 in the throes of the greatest panic that this country ever witnessed, not only in total losses of money, but in the number of the lost homes and farms. The people were led to believe that it was going to be a "New Freedom" but instead it turned out to be a "New Desperation," the like of which this nation will either pay by repudiation or the enactment of new monetary legislation that will give them the freedom they have all been looking for.

Many of the enthusiastic followers of this privately owned system still are blinded to its inherent rottenness, for they claim with vigor that it is not the fault of the system but the administration of it by manipulation of the re-discount rates, and operations of open-market privileges and the abuse of government funds. That if only another administration had the handling of this privately owned system that there would be no abuses, and at the worst that there could possibly be only a few such abuses.

But alas, they only show the lack of their knowledge of our currency system for it is not under the administration of the original Democrats of Woodrow Wilson's Administration that such vicious legislation as the abolition of our Sub-Treasuries was passed. On May 29, 1920 an act of which Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended repealed "... from and after July 1, 1921, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date, or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Sub-Treasuries, and exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers, or their offices."

Furthermore:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to assign any or all of the rooms, vaults, equipments, and safes or space used in the building by the Sub-Treasuries, to any Federal Reserve Bank acting as Fiscal Agent of the United States." Such audacious words as these acting as the fiscal agent of government. Among other valuable places thus assigned to the banks and occupied by them, is that grand Sub-Treasury building at the corner of Nassau and Wall Streets, New York City, a spot hallowed by the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States.

There is no doubt but what the operation of the Federal Reserve Board is an intricately working system. It has all kinds of operations to confuse the unwary and unthinking, but when it is all boiled down and the facts displayed we see the same old money grabbing and interest collecting system in full power.

The facts are that the Federal Reserve System is nothing more or less than the old privately owned state bank system we had before the Civil War. The banks which issued bank notes against their assets and what little gold they could get.

The banking system that brought on the panic of 1837 when millions lost their all. The old United States Bank of Philadelphia called for specie payment of all its credits and the state banks not having the gold and silver to pay their debts they had to pull in the circulation and then came the panic. It has been said that Nicholas Biddle was the instigator of this crime, but it could never have happened if we had a real United States Bank government owned instead of privately owned.

Of course all our business from April 1792 up to the Civil War was not done by gold and silver the only government money. The majority of the business of the country was done by bank credit the same as it is being done right now. But this unreliable and unstable bank credit that was used to finance business transactions throughout the country was a breeder of panics for when that over-used word "Confidence" was revived we had a super-abundance of bank credit.

How we did build up Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky with it that not only led to abundant prosperity for a short while, but which like all unreliable bank credit gave us one of the most wicked panics this country ever had to face.

If it hadn't been for the new territory further west that gave the ruined a chance to recuperate their losses we would have been finished as a free nation without the aid of outside help trying to strangle us that so many thought was trying to be done.

We relied upon this bank credit of state institutions privately owned to build this country up until the Civil War. Then we had this infamous National Bank Act passed under the administration of Abra-

ham Lincoln during the Civil War. The banks who chartered under this national bank system were jealous of their rights and insisted that they would get out unless something was done to regulate the bank notes issued by these state banks which were competing with them in the bank credit business.

This National Bank Act came from the brain of that Ohio banker, Salmon P. Chase, who was working for the interests of the few, and who disliked the privately owned state banks and their system of issuance of bank notes. Then came some more vicious legislation that finished for all time the issue of bank notes from privately owned state banks.

Legislation was passed during the Civil War that taxed every bank note of a privately owned state bank 10 per cent upon issuance. Of course no state bank could pay that tax and survive so the state bank note went out of existence never to return in America. That is history that few of these so-called economists of today who seem to be the height of knowledge on our money system know a thing about.

From the Civil War onward we had national bank notes put into circulation to take the place of state bank notes along with silver and gold and greenbacks. But the old cry always was that we did not have enough currency when we needed it but when we did not need it we had too much, so when Grover Cleveland was President we had the spectacle of drawing in our greenbacks by paying out gold to get them until in January, 1894, we had to play the part of a beggar and go to August Belmont & Company and the Rothschilds of London to get a gold loan to keep us from going broke altogether.

We called this currency inelastic and archaic and so from then on we were trying to hit ways of getting a more elastic currency until we finally hit onto the Federal Reserve System that was going to free us from any more of these money panics.

The results of what this Federal Reserve System legislation has done so far as relieve the elasticity of money to the people, speaks for itself. Still we have the defenders of this privately owned money system telling us that if only it were manipulated by some different administration it would work beautifully for the people.

No system of money control or banking system that has the power to issue bank notes is a good system for the people to rely upon. Every economist worth his salt can trace the operation of our Federal Reserve System and its effects back to that other archaic system, the privately owned state banks who issued bank notes on gold and silver and other assets of doubtful worth in case of panic.

So this proud blustering and grabbing of credit for the Federal Reserve System and how good it is and how clever were the ones who enacted it falls to the ground when it is shown in its true light. No one says that every detail of this new system of bank notes is exactly the same as the old system but the general workings are the same and the results are as disastrous.

Any country that relies for the issuance of its money and for its fiscal agent on private owners relied upon a slender reed that will fall down when most needed. That is the trouble today. Our Federal Reserve System has fallen down when it was most needed so we see the spectacle of added legislation such as the Credit Corporation and the Glass-Steagall Act to put other assets besides gold behind our Federal Reserve Bank notes.

If any one will take the trouble to read any Federal Reserve Bank Note he will find that on them they can be redeemed for gold or lawful money.

What better credit could we ask for to base our money than the credit of the whole nation with all its resources. Above all this we have given Congress the power to tax everything out of existence, so how in the name of common sense could we ever get a better base.

This bank credit that has for its abundance of circulation the restoring of that elusive thing called "Confidence" that once we get it we get so much bank credit that we have to lend it to the New York Stock Exchange on Call Loans and for margins to boost stocks to unheard of prices is a most vicious credit.

Once we get a shaky feeling and a little loss of "Confidence" down comes the prices of commodities, the prices of farms and homes that wrecks us all but the strongest of us. We hear every day of that word "Confidence" if only it could be restored we would once again get prosperity and everything would be great again.

So we see issued from our White House from time to time optimistic statements that they may restore that word "Confidence" so that more bank notes can be issued. This continuance issuance of statements has finally got us all on edge so that we have come to laugh at them when they are issued not knowing of

course that they were issued only to restore that most charming thing "Confidence" so business might revive.

Pumping credit into circulation which is being done at present may start up a little business and may even give us a "False Prosperity" but it will never do more than that no matter how much we may tinker with the Federal Reserve System to get it working. Why a nation that has such intelligent people continue to let themselves be swung from the extreme of wild inflation to the depths of depression every few years has been the enigma of the whole world.

Foreigners cannot understand it, neither can anyone else in the country only that the people are too mentally lazy to do their own thinking and rely upon the bankers to do for them what they should do themselves.

Why we should ever need Gold as the base of our money when at the very best it is only a "Prop" is beyond my understanding. No matter whether it is gold or silver or copper they are nothing but "Props" which have been given a fictitious value by our Congress which these metals could never get if they were to drift in accordance with the old law of Supply and Demand.

To say that gold is not raised by declaring that it should be worth in United States Money at all times \$20.67 per troy ounce is to say that the price of silver is worth one dollar per ounce when it is selling at 28 cents an ounce.

When Congress declared gold to be our "Unit of Value" right then they decreed its worth in America. America does not need "Props" for their money for the entire wealth of the nation is worth so much more than our gold that it shrinks in comparison and should be abolished as worthless in anything but the arts.

When the American people commence to demand currency like our first "Greenbacks" were and to have them put into circulation so that they could finance our needs without the use of a single bank note or any bank credit then and then only will they start on the road of permanent prosperity. To think that we do an annual business of 300 to 500 billions in America by the use of such crude instruments of credit as bank notes and bank credit which can be extinguished at the command of the banks who loan it out is granting too much power for any body of men to hold.

When these men feel that too much bank credit has been extended they pull it in the same as the old state banks did over 80 years ago and then falls the house of cards. If people doubt the power of these banks let them go today to any bank and try and obtain credit and find out

FALLACY OF GOLD

(Continued from page Seven)
acclaimed great leaders in any tragic crisis.

News Editors continue to play up stories of insignificant business incidents purporting to show increased demand; frequently headlines are made to carry optimistic blather in direct contradiction to the body of the stories.

Everyone of the thirty wretched months since this great Republican panic broke upon us, has been burdened with a vast cargo of news stories that were tortured into sanguine prophecies. For two years this policy was marvelously successful in deluding the public into a bovine tranquility. Today it is arousing a deep and pervasive resentment, at the betrayal of public confidence.

It is absurd to look for increased consumer-demand until there is more money for consumers to spend; to expect increased car-loadings on railroads until the prices of commodities and labor again rise to normal levels; to congratulate ourselves on the decrease of bank failures while unemployment still grows and the ultimate consumers are being bled white.

Of the re-opened banks, how many have gotten on their feet without placing the burden of financing upon their depositors? To re-open a bank by tying up deposits for three to five years, is an ever-lasting monument to this Republican Panic, and not a very good subject for widespread congratulation.

To say that commodity prices and the wages of labor cannot be restored to the 1926 level until there is moderate inflation of currency or credit is a tragically belated recognition of a simple principal of economics thoroughly understood by intelligent men for a quarter of a century. Occasionally it is whispered in news columns, quoting a speaker, but it never finds its way into prominent places.

"That the quantity of money cannot be enlarged without endangering the sacrosanct of the gold standard." To have a

PROPHETIC FULFILLED IN 1932

now much control they have. They will find out that that old bird of prey "Confidence" has been on the roost for quite awhile and they will have to wait until he feels the movement coming on to get out and fly and give him credit.

Let the people demand that Congress pass a law like they did during the Civil War that will tax these Federal Reserve Notes 10 per cent and watch them fly out of circulation. Then we will have to go back on our little pot of government money of gold, silver and greenbacks that could not today pay over one-seventh of the bank deposits in the United States if called upon.

When we have that law passed we will hear the demand for some real government cash like the kind that has been provided for in the Constitution of the United States in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 that "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

We will find then that we can get all the money we want to do our business that will not be scared to death when a panic arrives but which will be right out in the middle of it defending every man and woman in America. That is the kind of money we want and the kind we will get without any intricate tricks or intricate bookkeeping systems of credit transactions that fall down in the middle the day the panic strikes the country.

When will the people of this country demand that we get something besides bank credit to do our business? When will they demand plenty of real government cash to transact our business without such unreliable and unstable credit as bank credit. Let the day be hastened.

It is not only our ferocious bank credit that hurts us but also that vicious interest collections of money but charging us all high rates of interest. We should not have any charges of interest when owing money and we would not have in if we had a real government owned monetary system that would work right.

Let us abolish our Federal Reserve System that is privately owned. Let us abolish all interest charges in the loaning of money, and let us tax all bank notes out of circulation no matter whether they be national bank notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes or what not, they are all privately owned.

In the year 1863, a combination of banks loaned to this government one billion dollars, for which they received interest-bearing bonds in the amount of one billion dollars together with a bonus of one billion dollars in United States Currency Notes. They organized as "National Banks," and these banks have since received as interest on bonds and dis-

count on notes a total of more than four billion dollars, while the billion dollar loan is still unpaid and the system is still working. How can any one stand up for such vicious interest collecting as that and still say it is not special privilege legislation granted to the few to the detriment of the many.

We do not want any make-shifts of monetary controls to restore permanent stabilization in business. What we want is the abolishment of this ruthless Federal Reserve System and the readers of Plain Talk should back up this magazine and Congressman Wright Patman for fighting for the return of the people's money which should be issued directly by government for services rendered and value received either in material supplied or otherwise.

That would not only be carrying out the provisions as provided for in the Constitution but it would be again restoring to the people that most cherished legacy any people could want the life, liberty

and pursuit of happiness that we can never get until this legislation is enacted.

Too long have we stood for legislation in government that has abridged the very liberty granted to us by the Constitution and the legislation that handed out special privilege to a few money collectors has never been justified by any banker or economist as an extreme necessity. Until we abolish all abridgements of the Constitution that could be classified as preventing us from enjoying our pursuit of happiness we never can classify ourselves as free people.

Let us as a people be satisfied with nothing less than our own money in circulation and the complete stoppage of all other kinds of makeshifts such as bank credit and notes are. Let us not have any unnecessary "Props" as gold or silver as a base of our money. Let us use the credit of the nation that is stable and reliable so long as the red white and blue flies over this land.

Let us face the world and give them the opportunity of joining in a Monetary Union by treaties like our Universal Postal Union that permits the humblest alien in our midst the right to send a letter to China for five cents without a dispute as to what it is worth. When we have formed treaties and abolished these Money Changers who gamble in our money in the foreign exchange departments in our banks every day in the week, we will then commence to have some reason for boasting of our liberty and freedom that will be something more than an empty boast.

Let us never forget those words that Abraham Lincoln uttered as a prophecy when he stated: "I see in the near future a crisis arising that un-nerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow until all of Liberty shall be lost and the Republic destroyed. God grant that my fears may prove groundless."

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Here are a few of the coming features:

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GOLD STANDARD

paper currency theoretically redeemable in gold, but diluted more than 60 per cent, and then to pyramid 10, 12, or 15 hundred per cent of credit on the same gold, is to invite critical examination by a public that is a bit skeptical of such economic hooey. Therefore the "Priests of the Temple," with a wariness bespeaking experience, are endeavoring to maintain the Bankers Status Quo; even though it is necessary to wreck the lives of millions of American citizens.

We are bound to maintain the gold standard. It matters not that the inventor and scientist can develop new machines which multiply the productive ability of mankind a hundred times; and which enable us to raise foodcrops on farms, make clothes, shoes, automobiles enough to outfit the people generously.

We must not allow our productive powers to outrun the supply of gold, with which, directly or indirectly, the whole process of buying and selling the real wealth of the nation must be effected. Even though we must close up two-thirds of the automobile factories, curtail the nation's wheat acreage and plow under every third row of cotton, throw ten millions of our industrious people out of work, and paralyze the forward movement of our nation and its civilization; still we must keep our economic and social demands within the compass of the Gold Standard.

"How long, Oh Lord" must we follow leaders who resist every appeal to consider America as a great nation that could achieve a marvelous prosperity, if she had a monetary policy that was economic, if we had a monetary system that would grow in harmony with our increasing powers of production, a currency system within the control of the people and not the great central banks as the Constitution provides. When are we to be concerned about the purchasing power of the American masses with the same economic generosity that we are with our railroads, insurance companies and banks.

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FARM TAXES RISE 150 PER CENT IN EASTERN STATES

Increase From 41 Cents
To \$1.02 An Acre
During 1913-30

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Taxes per acre on farm real estate in New England have increased 150 per cent from 1913 to 1930, or from 41 cents an acre to \$1.02, the Department of Agriculture stated on the basis of a survey of 4,000 farms in that region.

The report on farm real estate taxes in New England is the second in a series being prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to cover each of the main geographical areas of the country, it was explained at the Department. The first of the series, covering the North Central States, showed advances in taxes in the East North Central region of 151 per cent and in the West North Central area of 10 per cent, it was added. The statement on the New England area follows in full text:

Yearly Estimates Given

This report presents estimates of farm real estate taxes per acre for the New England States, yearly from 1913 to 1930. Corresponding estimates for the east north central and west north central States have recently been released. Estimates for other regions will be released as they become available. The figures for a given year, a preponderant part of which was paid during the latter part of the year, or early in the following year.

This material, a part of a study covering all the States, comprises a new estimate for individual States for the years prior to 1924 and a revision of previous estimates since that year. The figures represent average real estate taxes per acre paid on all land in farms. A more adequate sample, improved methods of calculation and modified variable weights underlie the revision. The sample for New England includes records for over 4,000 farms, and represents every county in the six States. The Bureau's previous estimates for the years since 1924 are, in general, changed only slightly as a result of the revision.

Other Sections Cited

For New England as a whole the estimates show farm real estate taxes to have increased 150 per cent between 1913 and 1930. Estimated increases in the west north central district was 151 per cent and in the east north central it was 140 per cent. The close similarity in the percentage change from 1913 to 1930 in New England and the north central is rather striking, but the year-to-year changes show a greater difference between the regions.

In New England the increases were more persistent and uniform than in the North Central. The war and immediate post-war years contrast less with the preceding and following periods. Whereas in the North Central region the period from 1918 to 1920 accounted for more than half of the 1913-1930 increase, in New England it accounted for 35 per cent of the total increase. From 1920 to 1925, however, the change relative to 1913 was twice as great in New England as in the North Central.

As a result, the total change from 1918 to 1925 was about equal for the two regions, and the two indices approximately coincide from 1925 to 1930. In the estimates for the individual New England States, only six decreases, or an average of one per State, appear between 1913 and 1930. Unlike the North Central also, New England shows a slight increase in taxes per acre from 1929 to 1930.

During the period 1913 to 1930 the value of much of the farm land of New England have been affected by a considerable urban influence. Though extreme cases have been eliminated by excluding certain farm records with unusually high taxes, much of the influence undoubtedly remains in the figures used here. Whether this affects the index as well as the actual taxes per acre is uncertain. In either case, however, the estimates presented represent the amounts and changes in taxes rather than their differences.

JOIN NOW



WAR DEBTS AND FARM MORTGAGES

If First Are Cancelled Why Should Farmer Have To Pay?

If the United States is going to forgive \$6,000,000,000 in debts owed us by foreign countries, why shouldn't we also see that the mortgage debt of \$5,560,000,000, owed by owner-operators of farm land, is charged off, too?

That's the question a good many farmers are asking.

It's a sensible question. There are a good many similarities the two cases. Reasons that urge cancellation for one are almost equally good for the other.

The foreign debtors borrowed cheap dollars and are being asked to repay the loan with dear dollars. Nations like Great Britain are being asked to repay twice as much as they borrowed, as a result of the fluctuation in the value of the dollar.

So are the farmers.

It is urged—and correctly—that it will pay us to cancel these debts in order to let Europe get a fresh start and become a better customer.

Our export trade amounts to less than 10 per cent of our total business. Farmers, their families and local business dependent on them supply nearly half the buying power of the country.

If it's good business to help a customer who buys 10 per cent of our output, why isn't it better business to help a customer who buys 40 per cent?

It is pointed out that we floated Liberty loans to lend money abroad. Why not put on a drive for a Prosperity loan to take over farm mortgages?

Both the foreign debts and the farm debts are results of war-time inflation and post-war deflation. Both must be cleared up before prosperity can have a chance.

Why not lighten the burden of the foreign debts by reducing the amounts and by cheapening the dollar so that these smaller amounts can be more easily paid?

Why not reduce the farm mortgage debt by a Prosperity loan that will take over at a low rate the mortgages on farms operated by owners, and then cheapen the dollar so that even this low rate could be more easily paid?

Europe is saying to the United States: "You can't collect what you say we owe you. We won't pay back twice what we borrowed."

Farmers are listening and wondering. One of these days, they may decide to say the same thing.—Southern Farmer.

per acre actually paid by farmers, whether these taxes were levied on agricultural values or on potential industrial or urban values.

Increase in tax per acre for individual States varied from 128 per cent in New Hampshire to 202 per cent in Connecticut. New Hampshire had next to the lowest actual taxes per acre in 1930, and Connecticut had next to the highest. This similarly in rank for actual tax and increase does not hold for all the States.

Massachusetts, with next to the smallest increase for the period, had the highest taxes of any New England State both in 1913 and 1930. Vermont, standing third from the top in increase, had the lowest actual taxes in both years.

From 1929 to 1930 farm real estate taxes per acre fell about 2 per cent (of the 1929 figure) in Massachusetts and 6 per cent in New Hampshire. In the other four States there were increases, the largest being 7 per cent in Maine. In general, however, the trends of the six State series are remarkable for their similarity rather than their differences.

Farmers Hope To Win Price Increases Through Strike

The Farmers' Holiday Association has collected an eloquent set of figures to show how the corn belt farmer has been getting the hot end of the poker. After figuring in the price of the average Iowa farmers land, the taxes he pays annually, the money he spends on improvements, farm machinery, labor, upkeep and so on, the percentage that ought to be charged off for depreciation, the farm strike leaders have arrived at totals which, they say, accurately represent the unit cost of production on the average Iowa farm.

They show, for instance, that it costs the farmer 92 cents a bushel to raise corn. The average price for corn, over a five-year period, is 69 cents a bushel. They show that it costs him \$1.36 to raise a bushel of wheat. The average price, over a five-year period, has been \$1.02 a bushel. It costs him \$11.25 per hundredweight to raise a bushel of wheat. The average price per hundredweight, during the last five years, is \$8.46.

Whether those figures are correct or not, they are at least accepted by a lot of farmers—which makes the strike easier to understand.

Getting down to present prices, figures from farm strike sources show the farmers are asking much more than they have been receiving for their products.

Figures for a certain recent day show the following:

HOGS—Market price, \$4.50 per cwt.; farmers ask \$11.25.

CATTLE—Market price, \$9.25 per cwt.; farmers ask \$10.40.

WHEAT—Market price, 45 cents a bushel; farmers ask \$1.36.

CORN—Market price, 28 cents; farmers ask 92 cents.

OATS—Market price, 16 cents; farmers ask 49 cents.

Increases in the price of other farm products are included in the farmers' goal—and all this they hope to win by means of the strike.

PIONEERS PLANTED TREES

Pioneer farmers who settled the prairies of the Middle West were great tree planters, according to the United States forest service. Most of them came from districts in the East where they had been clearing lands for agriculture, but in the new environment of the plains they quickly saw the need of planting trees for shelter against winter cold and summer heat. The plantings also supplied fuel, wool, poles, posts, and rough timbers.

It is estimated that farmers planted about 240,000 acres of trees in Iowa, 40,000 in Illinois, 14,000 in Ohio, 10,000 in Missouri, and lesser acreages in other central states where there were more native forests.

WHAT OSTRICHES EAT

Ostriches are herbivorous and on ostrich farms they are pastured on alfalfa in summer and fed alfalfa hay, wheat, bran, barley, oats and other grain in winter.

CARE OF SWEET POTATOES

Sweet potatoes are harvested in the fall and are immediately taken to curing rooms, where they are heated to 80 degrees F. for ten days or until they start showing sprouts. This holding at the normal growth temperature of the potato enables it to heal over bruised spots and prevents subsequent deterioration. The potatoes are then held at a temperature of 60 degrees or 70 degrees until marketed. Temperature control, humidity control and air circulation are involved in the process.

CORN TO FURNISH FUEL

The commissioners of Colfax County, Neb., have decided to heat the court house at Schuyler and 62 schools under their jurisdiction with corn next winter.

They figure a ready market will in that way be provided for the farmers' surplus crop and possibly the county will be saving money at the same time.

FIELD CHOICE OF SEED CORN URGED

Selecting Ears Now Will Eliminate Buying In Spring

Selecting seed corn this fall will eliminate the necessity of buying seed next spring and will insure a better yield. Seed corn should be selected in the field during harvest. A cotton basket attached to the side of a wagon body or a sack carried on the shoulder may be used to receive the selected seed ears.

It is necessary to keep in mind only a few important points in selecting ears of corn for seed. The stalk should be used as the basis for selection. Both ears of a stalk having two well-developed ears and having as much, or less space as its companion stalks should be selected for seed. Stalks having more space than others will produce a better yield due to the extra amount of moisture and food material.

The comparatively high yield under competition is the important point in selecting seed stalks. Stalks with two well-developed ears are generally more desirable because if more than two ears are produced, the size of the ears will be smaller. The ears from the stalks selected should be borne about midway or lower on the stalk, well covered with shuck at the tip, and free from disease.

It is advisable to select from the field a great deal more seed ears than necessary for planting because it will be necessary to discard many ears on account of disease and undesirable types after the corn is shucked.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Wool production in the United States for 1932, according to the preliminary estimate of the crop and livestock reporting service, is 342,386,000 pounds, which is 7.2 per cent smaller than the production for 1931. Production in Texas, however, increased from 53,360,000 pounds in 1931 to 55,687,000 pounds in 1932. Texas is the leading wool-producing state in the union.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary



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WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Despite everything, Thatcher Colt, Police Commissioner, could do to prevent it, Lola Carewe, who has been receiving letters threatening her life, dies at the time set down in the last of these notes. Dr. Lengle, as well as the Medical Examiner, decide the death was caused by heart failure. Colt, however, refuses to be satisfied by this verdict. He suspects murder. Mrs. Carewe, at an interview with Colt, tries vainly to conceal her deep concern over a photo in Lola's bedroom. Shortly after this interview, detective finds a strange bamboo box on the pavement. He quizzes both the maid and the butler — it is no avail. All he gets from the butler is his lengthy list of suspects. A detective brings in Guy Everett, the actor, who was supposed to have been out with Lola's friend that night.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

"Is Miss Quires with him?" Colt asked the detective.

"No."

"Did you tell him why he was wanted?"

"I didn't tell him anything."

"Fine, Bill."

Bill went out and returned shortly with a highly indignant man. He was shaking his cane in fury.

"Mr. Colt, what's this all about? Why was I brought here? You've no right to drag me out of my—"

"Sit down," said Colt coldly. "Sit down, Mr. Everett, please. Cigarette?"

Guy Everett wilted perceptibly. "Please."

"Mr. Everett, how long have you known Lola Carewe?"

"Oh, on and off, about two years."

"Did you know her well?"

"Oh, I'd hardly say that," Everett answered evasively. "I— why do you speak in the past tense? You sound as if—"

"Miss Carewe is dead," Colt thought he saw a fleeting glimpse of satisfaction on the actor's face. When he spoke, however, he seemed horrified.

"Dead?"

"Murdered!"

"Oh, that's horrible!" breathed Everett, his face blanching. "Why should anybody want to—"

"That's what I'm trying to find out. When did you see her last?"

"Why, this evening. I was with Christine Quires."

"Where's Miss Quires now?"

"Christine? Isn't she here?"

"Here?" asked Colt in surprise. "Why, yes. She came home about eleven o'clock. At least, that's where she said she was going."

"She isn't in this apartment," Colt assured him grimly. "I thought you two were going to the Lion Inn."

"We started to," explained Everett nervously, "but on the way we had a quarrel. She got out of my car and she said she was going home."

Thatcher Colt stood suddenly transfixed. A piercing scream had come from the direction of Christine Quires room. He dashed in, followed by Everett. Eunice was lying on the floor in a dead faint and just outside the window Colt saw a face twisted almost beyond recognition. It was Christine Quires. Colt and a detective got to the window at the same time and threw it open. The body was swinging from an awning strap.

Thatcher Colt returned to his office that afternoon, New Years Day. Immediately he gave orders for the photographs of Vincent Bowland, Basil, Mura, Eunice, Guy Everett and Dr. Lengle to be sent to their respective countries for Bentillion reports. In a surprisingly short while the reports commenced coming in. A policeman entered Colt's office.

"Just got a report from Paris. They say they can't give us any dope on Basil until they have his first name."

"Cable them to ask the head waiter at the Moulin Rouge," answered Colt absently. "That's probably where Basil spent most of his time."

Kelly, who had quietly come in to time to hear the report, looked wonderingly at Colt.

"How do you know? You might as well wire every head waiter in Paris."

The Commissioner carelessly indicated a menu on his desk.

"That's where Lola Carewe dined six years ago."

"That makes you so interested."

"in this Basil person?" asked Kelly curiously.

"Lola's attitude about him was very mysterious. Now add the fact that her mother's attitude is even more mysterious, and we have what is commonly known as a suspicion."

"The man's been dead for years."

"Has he?"

"Well, that's what Lola Carewe said, and so did her mother."

"Well, perhaps they're right," smiled Colt. "Is everything set for our little tea party this afternoon?"

"Yes, sir."

"The invitations all gone out?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it ought to be an interesting experiment, don't you think?"

Colt looked at his watch, carefully took the bamboo box from its resting place on his desk and walked to the door.

Thatcher's tea guests were almost all there. Eunice, Rowland, Mura, and Everett were all seated, teacups in hand. Dr. Lengle stood looking out the window, his hands twitching nervously. Only Mrs. Carewe was absent. A feeling of apprehension pervaded the atmosphere. Colt was just passing around cigars when a detective entered.

"Where's Mrs. Carewe?" Colt asked him.

"She couldn't come. Thanks," he said as he reached toward the humidor in Colt's hand. Colt slapped his wrist.

"Why couldn't she come?"

"She's sick in bed. Got a doctor." He looked longingly at the cigars. "Anything else, Commissioner?"

"No, that's all, Mike." The detective hesitated, his eyes on the cigars.

"Good-bye, Commissioner," he said slowly. Colt thrust a handful of cigars in his hand. Mike's face was radiant. "Thanks, Commissioner!"

Thatcher Colt turned back to his guests. He lit a cigar.

"Well, my friends," he began quietly, "there's really very little I have to say to you except this: You're probably the choicest collection of first class, grade A thugs I've ever had to deal with in any one case. As far as I've been able to find out, there isn't an honest, moral, decent person among you."

They listened wide-eyed, cups and cigars poised in mid-air.

"A pickpocket," Colt continued, pointing to Eunice and then to Rowland, Mura and Everett in turn. "Counterfeiter. Smuggler. Forger."

"What do you mean?" shouted Everett springing to his feet. Colt waved a hand at him.

"I've got a report about you from Scotland Yard about two feet long. Sit down. And last but not least," he indicated Dr. Lengle, "a phony quack deported from Germany."

Lengle glared at him defiantly. "As pretty a rogues' gallery as I care to meet. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to clap the lot of you in jail. But, unfortunately, I can't." Then, as an afterthought. "Of course, I could have you all deported. But don't let that worry you — yet. I happen to know that every one of you have a perfectly sound reason for killing Lola Carewe. You're all pleased she's dead. How she managed to extract blackmail from a pack of crooks like yourself is nothing short of genius."

They sat petrified, their eyes popping.

Thatcher Colt continued with great deliberation.

"I just wanted you to know that you cannot get away with murder. Good afternoon."

They filed out, seemingly unanimously dazed. Colt turned to an end table where he left the bamboo box. As he expected, it was gone. He walked over to the stairs and called, "Who took it?"

Kelly's voice answered from above. "Dr. Lengle."

(Continued Next Week)

Community chorus should be organized, they say, but the most popular chorus at this time is the one that is hollering for lower taxes.

**Airplane To Carry
30 Fully Equipped
Soldiers Perfected**

A troop transport airplane capable of carrying 30 fully equipped soldiers a distance of several hundred miles has been perfected by the British air ministry. It was developed for use on outpost duties in such countries as India and Iraq, where large areas have to be policed.

The Gloster Bomber Transport, the name of the new plane, is a biplane of all metal construction. The wings, with a 95-foot span, are built of high tensile steel strip spars of girder construction. The ribs are of duralumin.

The cabin is 27 feet, 8 inches long, built so it can be equipped for passenger carrying over civil air routes in a short time. The plane has four Rolls Royce "Kestrel" fully supercharged engines, each developing 540 horsepower. In order to make ground handling easier the plane has a castor tail wheel instead of a tall skid.

Poverty may sidetrack a man, but it never blows him up.

**Uniform Federal Marriage
And Divorce Laws Advocated**

re-marrying as long as minor children need their support, and prohibiting the persons complained against in divorce proceedings from remarrying for two years.

Hasty marriages, he believes, are the cause of more unhappy and unsuccessful unions than any other cause. Permitting or encouraging hasty marriage is not conducive of a morally healthy community, according to him.

"Marriage is of sufficient importance," he declares, "to justify the enactment of laws governing every phase of its institution and existence. No nation can be strong physically or morally if that nation lightly regards marriage and divorce."

Every dog isn't a bird dog, but every cat is a bird cat.



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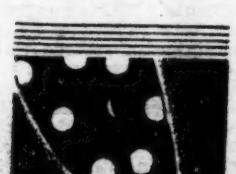
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ACHES AND PAINS

From youth to old age man complains of aches and pains, and, in a majority of cases, he complains of his own folly.

The human body when properly used, except when diseased, is free of pain; and, generally speaking, if properly used will not become diseased.

We are responsible for our aches and pains in a much larger measure than most of us are aware, for we do not take care of ourselves as we should, even when we know how.

And we make another mistake quite as serious—when we ache we try to stop the pain without removing the cause of it. We dose, when we should bathe; massage, or something of the kind, when we should stop doing whatever is making us suffer.

Unless we do so pains develop weakness, and these ailments, which sometimes compel a complete change of habits, even of employment before remedies are successful—sometimes a complete rest.

Aches and pains are protests which should be heeded, danger signals which should not be ignored. They tell us more than a doctor can.

MILK DIET

The drinking of ordinary milk, buttermilk and sour milk, but especially of plain milk, is also a great aid in quieting the nerves and renewing their power. This is accomplished through the great quantity of mineral salts, vitamins and other fine food elements which milk contains. It is regarded as the easiest digested of all foods, the simplest and the most complete.

Eggs, on the other hand, which are usually linked with milk as a great food for individuals, are exactly the opposite, and should be avoided for the same reasons as fish and meat.

As a rule, wherever milk has done the "invalid" any good, eggs have undone it.

KEEPING CONSTIPATION AWAY

The roughage of vegetables usually suffice to keep constipation away—provided one eats liberal quantities of vegetables. Where this is not done and the woman who serves the meals does not know what to supply to take the place of this vegetable roughage,

trouble is in the offing.

Liberal quantities of fruits and whole cereals will furnish this roughage. The fortunate children of farmers with immense orchards may nibble apples, peaches and other fruits, day after day, and obtain the roughage they refuse to take from spinach and lettuce.

CHEWING

Chewing is an internal massage of the face and head. Chewing strengthens the teeth roots, chewing thrusts the blood to the ears, eyes, nose, to the seat of life glands in the brain in the "basement" and makes the temple bones massage the brain "upstairs." Chewing overcomes double chin and tends to keep the cheeks firm and round. Even if you have artificial teeth chewing will be beneficial. Do not chew gum much. It overworks the salivary artesian wells. Salads and nuts demand chewing. Welcome an opportunity to chew firm foods.

KEEP FEET CLEAN

To be healthy, the feet must be kept scrupulously clean. So much are they exposed to the dust of the streets, especially by those who wear low shoes, that they need more than the perfunctory share of the morning plunge or shower. They should be bathed every night in a foot tub containing warm water.

If the feet are tender, the water should contain borax in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon of water.

HEALTH NOTES

Hiccough is due to spasm of the respiratory muscles.

A cloth soaked in lemon juice and bound about a cut will stop the bleeding.

Senna is a simple cathartic, about the least harmful of its class, but is habit-forming.

Heartburn often is due to hypersecretion of acid in the stomach. Ordinary baking soda often will relieve it.

MORE ONIONS USED

More onions should be used in the menus. They are healthful, clearing the intestines of acids accumulated there. Use them several times a week. The mild, white onions are tasty when steamed, baked, or simply boiled, with a butter dressing.

MILK SAFEGUARDS RESTRICTED DIET

The milk item in the household food supply has two important aspects. Not only must it be good, safe milk—which really is not difficult to get in these days of rigid milk inspection—but it must be kept good and safe after it comes to the house. This requires knowledge and care—care which is all the more important in the households where milk is needed most.

The household where milk is needed most, is one where there are children, and where there may be little variety of other kinds of food. Milk safeguards a restricted diet. It has so many kinds of food value that it can often make up for lack of other foods. But milk spoils easily, because bacteria flourish on the very substances which make it so valuable to human beings.

Some bacteria, especially the lactic acid bacteria, are always present and they are harmless, but if not checked by low temperature or pasteurization, or both, they cause the milk to sour. On the other hand, milk not properly cared for has been known to carry dangerous kinds of bacteria that cause disease. That is the reason, of course, for the rigid inspection of milk by public authorities. But no amount of public inspection, no amount of care and precaution on the part of the milk producers and milk dealers, can prevent spoilage of milk after it leaves their hands. It is up to the consumer then.

A good general rule for the household is to use milk within a few hours after it is delivered. Or if it is bought at a neighborhood store, don't buy it until just before using, thus leaving it in the store refrigerator as long as possible. With a good household refrigerator, milk can be kept longer, of course, but a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or lower is needed if the milk is to

Wrong Diet Of Civilization Causes Middle Life Disease

The organs of the body age with varying rapidity; the lymphatic apparatus starts to involute early in life, the sex organs somewhat past the middle years, the brain very late. The arteries determine the life span, middle age starts at 30. Up to this time changes in the arteries are to be interpreted as developmental. From then until the middle of the forties is the middle life of the artery.

After this the arteries undergo progressive involution, senescence of the vascular system, and sclerosis of the vessel wall. In consequence of this sclerosis the elasticity of the arteries is decreased; with a progressive increase in the capacity of arteries, changes in the artery known as arteriosclerosis.

If this wear and tear process is accelerated, appears before the usual time, or is intensified, it is customary to call it pathological, with no sharp differentiation between normal and the abnormal. No individual is without arteriosclerotic change after the age of 30. Studies on young soldiers succumbing during the World War showed a high proportion of arteriosclerosis at one point or another of relatively slight degree.

be kept for 24 hours or more. Even the inexpensive little ice chest, however, will keep milk overnight.

Without a refrigerator, various devices will delay souring, such as keeping the bottle under a slow drip of tap water, or covering it with clean damp cloths in some cool dry place. In any case, today's milk will be better than yesterday's milk for drinking, and yesterday's milk, if any is left over, can be made safe by boiling it, or using it in cooking. Cooking destroys the bacteria.

Of 140 soldiers of average age of 27 all had arteriosclerosis of the heart, an early acceleration of the physiological involuntary changes in the arteries. The war studies revealed the heart arteries the most common site of wear and tear changes in the healthy, so also the heart is a common site of disease in middle life.

As regards the prevention of sclerosis, and of arteriosclerosis in general there is nothing new to offer. Negroes living under primitive conditions in Africa suffer little from arteriosclerosis or undue blood pressure. The same race living in New York have a full share of heart and arterial disease. What is there that leads to arteriosclerosis? The answer, the wrong diet of civilization, a principal cause of early degenerative disease. Diabetes is another development of arterial degeneration.

The apparent success attained in the treatment of diabetes with insulin has had the effect of increasing arteriosclerosis. Now the diabetics if saved from death in coma live to develop arteriosclerotic complications. Diabetic children relieved by insulin, become future arteriosclerotics; already arteriosclerosis in these patients at an early age is seen. If one disease is relieved, one as bad or worse follows on its heels, when insulin or other drug treatment is given patients.

Medicine has little to offer in the prevention of arteriosclerotic and hypertensive disease, the arteriosclerotic and hypertensive maladies increased in the past decade. Comparatively little progress has been made by any form of so-called modern scientific medical treatment. If any hope remains it is in line with simple vegetable diet, also by lessened use of tobacco.—Health Culture.

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All these troubles can be removed with Titus-Pearls. Numerous cases were treated by Dr. Hirschfeld in his Berlin Institute.

L. S. State Official; 60 years old, married) complained of physical exhaustion, dizziness and tremors. Was easily tired. Mental powers dull and slow moving. Physical powers had been incomplete for previous 5 years. Blood pressure too high. Given 2 Titus-Pearls 3 times a day. 2 weeks later the medical report on this man was:—General health better, more vigor; dizziness much less and returning of power. Treatment continued and 2 weeks later L. S. reported again, this time to say that all weariness and exhaustion had gone; he felt fresh and buoyant. His blood pressure had fallen, and at 60 years of age he had regained the physical power and virility that he had known in the prime of his life.

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READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPAÑIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is already well under way. Two large 300 feet steel towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed ready for erection. These powerful insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction, 72x72 feet square, housing the transmitter and power apparatus is just about finished, and the reception and studio buildings are well under way. All work is being rushed as rapidly as possible in order to be on the air in October.

The latest transmitter apparatus which has been under construction for the first 50,000 watt unit is now completed.

Advertising time over this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

TO GUARJARDO BANK, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft, United States P. O. or American Railway Express Money Order. (Do not remit by International Money Order) for \$..... and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$....., payable _____ months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in _____ days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

I am 9 Baker Signature.
N-C-B-

For Address
SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? _____

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF IOWA,
IN AND FOR MUSCATINE COUNTY.

L. A. ANDREW, Superintendent of
Banking of the State of Iowa, and Re-
ceiver of the American Savings Bank of
Muscatine, Iowa, Plaintiff vs. American
Savings Bank of Muscatine, Iowa, De-
fendant.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF APPLICA-
TION FOR AUTHORITY for the Re-
ceiver to exchange property in Rock Is-
land County, Illinois.

TO THE CREDITORS, DEPOSITORS
AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN
THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN
SAVINGS BANK OF MUSCATINE, IOWA:
YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HERE-
BY NOTIFIED:

That there is now on file in the office
of the Clerk of the District Court in and
for Muscatine County, State of Iowa, the
Application of L. A. Andrews, Superin-
tendent of Banking of the State of Iowa,
as Receiver of the American Savings
Bank of Muscatine, Iowa, asking for au-
thority to exchange the following de-
scribed property situated in Rock Island
County, Illinois, to-wit:

Lot Two (2) and the Southwest Quarter
of the Southeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of
Section Nineteen (19), and the North
Half (N $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northwest Quarter
(NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter
(NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and the West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of the North-
east Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter
(SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Thirty (30), Township
Sixteen (16), Range Five (5) West of the
4th P. M.

Six (6) acres of land commencing in
the Northwest Corner of the Southwest Quarter
(SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Southwest Quarter
(SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Eighteen (18), Town-
ship Sixteen (16), North Range Five (5)
West of the 4th P. M., thence East fifty
(50) rods, thence South twenty (20) rods,
thence West fifty (50) rods, thence North
twenty (20) rods to the place of begin-
ning, containing six (6) acres and all
located in Rock Island County, Illinois,
subject to a mortgage of \$400.00 to the
American Savings Bank of Muscatine,
Iowa, and the cancellation, surrender
and assignment of the following deposit
claims:

Anna M. Kleist, \$182.49; Esther M.
Kleist, \$1,653.92; Louis Kleist, \$2,265.52;
Mabel M. Kleist, \$981.78; William C.
Kleist, \$508.78, making a total surrender
and assignment to the Re-
ceiver of Five Thousand Five Hundred
Eighty-nine Dollars and Forty-nine
Cents (\$5,589.49) in deposit claims, on
which a dividend of fifteen (15) per cent
has heretofore been paid, at which time
a Receiver's Deed conveying the Real
Estate described in the first description
herein is to be delivered to the foregoing
parties, namely, Anna M. Kleist, Esther
M. Kleist, Louis Kleist, Mabel M. Kleist
and William C. Kleist, together with an
Abstract showing a merchantable title,
and this receiver to receive from the
parties named herein a Warranty Deed

Anna M. Kleist, \$182.49; Esther M.
Kleist, \$1,653.92; Louis Kleist, \$2,265.52;
Mabel M. Kleist, \$981.78; William C.
Kleist, \$508.78, making a total surrender
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Eighty-nine Dollars and Forty-nine
Cents (\$5,589.49) in deposit claims, on
which a dividend of fifteen (15) per cent
has heretofore been paid, at which time
a Receiver's Deed conveying the Real
Estate described in the first description
herein is to be delivered to the foregoing
parties, namely, Anna M. Kleist, Esther
M. Kleist, Louis Kleist, Mabel M. Kleist
and William C. Kleist, together with an
Abstract showing a merchantable title,
and this receiver to receive from the
parties named herein a Warranty Deed

CLASSIFIED

Phone 2900 Today

SEWING MACHINES—Repairing
on all makes. Hemstitching 5c per
yard, all kinds. Singer Store, 220
Mulberry. Phone 770-J.

FOR SALE — Used International
6-Speed Special Truck with 2-
yd Aristocrat body and Heil hoist.
Used McCormick Big 6 Mower.
1929 Plymouth Coupe. Musca-
tine Implement Co.

RAISE RABBITS for Gebhardt
You should make \$1,000.00 a year
on 100 rabbits. We buy all you
raise. Gebhardt Rabbit Farm
Muscatine, Iowa.

EPILEPSY — Epileptics! Detroit
lady finds complete relief for hus-
band. Specialists home—abroad,
failed. Nothing to sell. All let-
ters answered. Mrs. Geo. Demp-
ster, Apt. J-25, 6900 Lafayette
Blvd., West, Detroit, Mich.

and Abstract to the property described in
the second description herein.
That this Receiver shall retain all rents
on the land first herein described, both
as to cash and crop share, and shall pay
the 1931 taxes which are due in 1932 and
shall give possession on March 1st, 1933.

That the Kleist heirs herein named
shall pay the taxes on the property de-
scribed in the second description herein
before passing the Warranty Deed to this
Receiver.

You are further notified hereby that
said Application for said authority to
make said above described exchange will
come on for hearing on the 17th day of
October, 1932, A. D., at the Court House
in the City of Muscatine, Iowa, at 10
o'clock A. M. Unless objections are filed
on or before said date the authority asked
for in said Application will be granted
as prayed.

L. A. ANDREW,
Superintendent of Banking of
the State of Iowa, and Re-
ceiver of the American Sav-
ings Bank of Muscatine, Iowa.

By L. J. CLARKE, Examiner-in-charge

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANA-
GEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE
ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF MID-WEST FREE PRESS, PUBLISHED EACH THURS-
DAY AT MUSCATINE, IOWA FOR OCTOBER 1, 1932.
STATE OF IOWA—COUNTY OF MUSCATINE—SS:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and
county aforesaid, personally appeared Leo E. O'Leary, who
having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says
that he is the Editor of the Mid-West Free Press and that
the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief a true
statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily
paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for
the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of
August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and
Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor,
managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Progressive Publishing Company, Muscatine,
Iowa; Editor, Leo E. O'Leary, Muscatine, Iowa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its
name and address must be stated and also immediately there-
under the names and addresses of stockholders owning or
holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not
owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the in-
dividual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company,
or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as
well as those of each individual member, must be given).

Progressive Publishing Company, Muscatine, Iowa; W. A.
Gray, Colesburg, Iowa; Norman Baker, Muscatine, Iowa; Sam
Gratton, Galena, Illinois; E. S. Hand, Tama, Iowa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other
security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total
amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there
are none so state.)

Norman Baker Investment Company, Muscatine, Iowa.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names
of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, con-
tain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as
they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases
where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the
books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary re-
lation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such
trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs
contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and
belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the
company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity
other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no
reason to believe that any other person, association, or corpora-
tion has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock,
bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of
this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or
otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preced-
ing the date shown above is

(This information is required from daily publications
only.)

LEO E. O'LEARY.

Signature of Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of
October, 1932.

(SEAL) HATTIE M. DUSENBERRY,

(My commission expires July 4th, 1933.)

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



Can the American Government Endure? No! Says Judge Rutherford

Judge Rutherford says in his talk of June 26th over a national chain of radio stations as follows: We quote from Judge Rutherford's talk—

"Today there is no true patriotism among the rulers of the nation. It is now impossible for the people to elect men to public office and to expect them to enact just laws and to administer the affairs of the government for the general welfare."

"Big Business has no regard for the rights of the common people."

"It controls the two major parties of America and names and elects at will the public men to office who will best serve their selfish interests. Big Business controls the army and the navy, the guns and the ammunition and the police power of the nation."

"Satan has used commerce, politics and religion that he might get complete control of the human race and defame the name and Word of Jehovah God. For this reason, it is written in the Bible (1 John 5:19), 'The whole world is now under the wicked one'."

"The rulers have been duly informed and duly warned that Jehovah God's kingdom is here. They have refused to give heed. They disregard the Word of God and go on with their imperfect schemes, and will continue to try one after another, all of which shall fail."

"The greatest crisis of the ages is now upon the world, and this includes the American government."

"The clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan these gentlemen should either come forward and prove their falsity of the charge, or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God. Jehovah foretold the outcome of such a challenge and the attitude that would be assumed by the preachers when he caused His prophet Jeremiah to write, at chapter 51 verse 30: 'The mighty men of Babylon (Satan's organization) have forborn to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed. Let the people take note of this fact."

"In 1917 Big Business, for ultraseafish reasons, needlessly and wantonly forced the American nation into the World War, which resulted in the greatly increased wealth and power of a few men and made serfs and paupers of many millions of people."

"With grasping arms like the tentacles of a mighty octopus, Big Business has laid hold upon practically all of the visible wealth of the nation."

"The American government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations, it soon shall fall. Such fall will be in spite of everything Big Business politics and clergymen, the military and the 'strong-arm-squad,' and the Devil and all of his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here. Hasten to make shelter under Jehovah's kingdom."

"The same selfish interests own and control the professional clergymen and these men make merchandise of the Word of God in order to keep the people in ignorance and in subjection to the ruling powers. Thus it is plainly seen that the power of the government is centralized in the hands of a very few."

"Within a short time Jehovah God will destroy the Devil and his entire organization."

"Jehovah made this earth for man to live upon in peace and plenty, health and happiness; and under the reign of Christ, He declares, the earth shall yield her increase, and God shall bless the people, and all in the earth shall know Him."

If you want to get a copy of the Golden Age Magazine which contains this talk of Judge Rutherford, write to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York.

We might also suggest that you tune in every SUNDAY at 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD over

WOC, Davenport & WHO, Des Moines, 1000 kc

**Don't Forget to Tune in Every Sunday
Evening and Hear Judge Rutherford**

Admits Thefts From Clients



(Acme Photo)

Charles F. Glaser, 56 years old, an attorney and dealer in real estate securities, walked into the office of State's Attorney Swanson on Monday and made a voluntary confession that he had defrauded several hundred clients of approximately \$500,000 in the last ten years. Those in the picture are: Front: Charles F. Glaser (left), and Prosecutor Swanson. Rear: E. W. Glaser (left) and F. A. Glaser, son.

Quizzed About Collapse Of Insull Companies



(Acme Photo)

Former officials of Insull Utilities companies being quizzed by State's Attorney Swanson in Chicago. Those in the picture are, left to right: John F. O'Keefe, P. J. McEnroe, Mr. Swanson, and Attorney James G. Condon in prosecutor's office in the Criminal courts building when O'Keefe and McEnroe were quizzed about the collapse of the Insull companies.

Sets Record



(Acme Photo)

Fraulein Loia Schroeter, German parachute jumper, who set record at Kiel recently by leap from plane at height of 7,350 meters.

Thousands Die As Floods And Disease Hit War Torn Manchuria



(Acme Photo)

View from railway bridge of Machagel, a village across the Sungari river from Harbin in war torn Manchuria. More than 20,000 are believed to have perished in flood from ensuing cholera and black plague. Seventy-five per cent of the food in the area was lost.

Democratic Presidential Candidate Attends Last Game Of Series



(Acme Photo)

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President, attended the last game of the 1932 World Series in Chicago on Sunday. Shown with him are the managers of the rival teams, Danlby Grimm of the Cubs (left), and Joe McCarthy of the Yankees. At the right is James Roosevelt, the candidate's son. The Yanks won the series in four straight games. The score of the final game was 12 to 6.

Radio Crooner And Wife Reconciled



(Acme Photo)

Rudy Vallee and his wife, the former Fay Webb, together in Cleveland, O., after they had decided to abandon their plans for a Reno divorce.